The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,235 New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1888.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.—Once a fortnight.
BOMBAY TO BRINDISI & LONDON.—Once a week.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NEW ACCELERATED THROUGH MAIL SERVICE *VIA* THE CANAL.

NO EGYPTIAN RAILWAY JOURNEY.

COMMENCING with the 27th January, from Bombay, and weekly thereafter, the Company's Mail Steamers will proceed to London through the Canal, calling alternately at Brindisi and Marseilles en route. On the Marseilles Week the mails will be transferred at Port Said to another Steamer leaving for Brindisi, and Passengers preferring that route can transfer to that Steamer also.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in the *second saloon*, special attention is called to the *advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	Friday.
B. I. PESHAWUR	3000	600	W. A. Wheler	24th Feb.
M.L.COROMANDEL	4493	800	I. Reeves	2nd Mar.
P. L. BALLARAT	4752	900	E. Ashdown	9th "
M. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. J. Seaton	16th "
B. I. BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
M. L. PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	30th "
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	6th April.
M. L. MASHUA	4808	1000	S. D. Shallard	13th "
B. I. GANGES	4126	800	E. Stewart	20th "
M. L. SUTLEJ	4194	800	W. D. Worcester	27th "
B. L. PESHAWUR	3000	600	W. A. Wheler	4th May.

The steamers marked B L to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked M L to Marseilles and London.

The direct Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Plymouth, and London; and the direct Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A Steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
SURAT	3442	550	J. L. Parfit	2nd Mar.
VENETIA	2728	450	F. Cole	21th Mar.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.

Bombay, Feb. 7, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 28 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles transhipp at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Bandboxs.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	600	20th Feb.	10th April.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th March	1st May.
R. RUBATTINO			1st April	20th May.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
STURA	" 10th Mar. 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Seacoom House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 2, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
AMPHITRITE	L. Lowesich	4,600	650	7th March.
TITANIA	M Garofolich	4,200	660	7th April.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th May.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	25th Feb.
PANDORA	A. Trobitz	23th March.
MEDUSA	A. Sbutega	1st April.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	14th March. 1888.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Seacoom House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 31, 1888.

CLAN LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	Sailing date on or about
"CLAN SINCLAIR"	3,000	C. E. Darley	10th Mar. 1888.
CLAN MACKENZIE	3000	T. W. Gourley	20th " "
"CLAN GRAHAM"	3,000	C. Alexanderson	22nd Apl. "

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of passengers. The Saloon and cabins are all on the Upper Deck.

Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Passengers can be booked through to London (overland from Marseilles) by these steamers.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	on or about
"CLAN CAMERON"	2,500	J. R. Kewly	6th Mar. 1888.

This steamer carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess, and passages are granted at reduced rates.

For particulars as to Cabins Plans, passage money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 13th Feb., 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

s. s. "ARABIA," SAILING 3RD MARCH.

THIS STEAMER of 3,560 tons WILL SAIL punctually as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First Class Passengers.

For rates of passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th February, 1888.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "MERKA," 1,029 tons, will sail for Zanzibar, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant. For Freight or Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 24th February, 1888, at noon, calling at Veraval, Maugrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 27th February (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1984, tons, on or about THURSDAY, 23rd February, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about THURSDAY, the 23rd February, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 25th February, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th February, 1888. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

THE CITY LINE S.S. CITY of "CARTHAGE has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Matches, oil, acids, and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of Goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th February, 1888.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMERICAN DRIED APPLES.

An excellent substitute for the Fresh Fruit either for Pies or for Stewing.

Per Tin, Re. 1-9, Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS.

Apricots, Greengages, Pine Apple, Grapes, Peaches	Per tin Re. 1-3	Pears, Plums, White Cherries	Per tin Re. 1-3.
		Strawberries & Raspberries	Per tin Re. 1.

Apples ..... per tin As. 9.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY BYCULLA & POONA.

NEW BISCUITS.

HEALTH BISCUITS, very wholesome, an excellent Cheese Biscuit .....Per 2 lb. tin Re. 1 6
ATLANTIC BISCUITS, Light and Crisp; a first-class Vine Biscuit ..... Re. 1 2
DUTCH MACCAROONS; a sweet, deliciously flavoured Dessert Biscuit .....Per small tin Re. 1 0

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FAMOUS SCOTCH PRESERVES

KEILLER'S APPLE JAM.
KEILLER'S B. CURRANT JAM.
KEILLER'S DAMSON JAM.
KEILLER'S GOOSEBERRY JAM.
KEILLER'S PLUM JAM.
KEILLER'S GREENGAGE JAM.
KEILLER'S RASPBERRY JAM.
KEILLER'S R. CURRANT JAM.
KEILLER'S STRAWBERRY JAM.

1 lb. tins, 7 annas each.

KEILLER'S CHERRY.
KEILLER'S APRICOT
1 lb. tins, 9 annas each.

Sole Agents for the Presidency,
TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP'S EXTRACTS OF MEAT.

WE have prepared these Extracts for many years, and always with increasing public approval, by the process described by the late Baron Liebig. Compared with the Extract which reaches this country bearing the name of the Liebig Company, as well as that manufactured in Australia, our preparation shows an unquestionable superiority; and we believe this to be owing (apart from the excellent quality of the meat used), to the following special features in our manufacture :—

1st.—By a process of our own, we subject the solution of meat to *perfect filtration*, rendering it thoroughly pellucid before its evaporation to an extract. This excludes all matter that can possibly impair its keeping qualities or purity of flavour.

2nd.—The process of manufacture is completed within thirty-six hours.

Whether or not it is attributable to these circumstances, the superiority of our extract to all others in the market cannot be questioned if a comparison is made.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—A liquid Extract of Meat, made specially for medical purposes. It is not *superior* to our solid Extract, but it is more convenient for administration. It is *the* Extract habitually ordered by medical men for the sick-room. It is relished by Invalids and Children who cannot touch ordinary Beef Tea.—Per Phial, Re. 1, Rs. 2, and Rs. 3-8.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MUTTON.—A very superior preparation, much resembling the Extract of Beef, recommended by some physicians in preference.—Per ½-lb. Jar, Rs. 3.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF BEEF.—Of exquisite flavour and free from that musty taste which taints all imported Extracts of Meat.—Per 2-oz. Jar, Re. 1-4; 4-oz. Jar, Rs. 2-4.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.—Prepared from the flesh and bones of chicken by Liebig's process. Very superior in flavour, and more grateful to Invalids and Children than the "Extract of Meat." We have often observed a remarkable change produced, by the Extract of Chicken given daily, on infants who had commenced to lose flesh in hot weather.—Per Pot, Re. 1-12.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

ESSENCE OF CAMOMILE AND GINGER.—Contains in a small bulk the admirable medicinal properties of the two medicines it represents. It is an excellent Tonic and Stomachic, and is given with great benefit in cases of Flatulence, Spasm, and Colic.—Per Phial, As. 6, Re. 1, and Rs. 2.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

MR. HAY'S CORROBORATIVE DROPS.—Taken with soda water, form an agreeable and refreshing draught in oppressively hot weather, or as morning dose after arduous night-work, or late dining. With a little iced water they are very beneficial in Faintness, Headache, &c.—Per Bottle, Re. 1-4.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

FOR BALLS, DANCES, AND DINNERS.

THE favourable position enjoyed by TREACHER & CO., in consequence of their extensive dealings, empowers them to offer high class Wines and Spirits of unexceptional quality at comparatively low rates; as evidence of how much this has been appreciated by their Constituents, TREACHER & Co. are enabled to make the gratifying statement that the Bombay Custom House returns show that the Company's importations are far in excess of those of any other European House.

Upwards of 250 Messes are supplied by the Company, as well as a large number of Clubs, Coffee Shops, &c.

CHAMPAGNES—Of the choicest brands.
CLARETS—Absolutely pure and perfectly sound.
BURGUNDIES—Of superior body and flavour.
SAUTERNES—Soft and delicate.
SHERRIES—Quality of the highest standard.
PORTS (Sandeman's)—Unsurpassed.
BRANDIES—T. & Co.'s brands equal the best importations.
WHISKIES, Scotch and Irish—Fully matured.
GIN AND HOLLAND—Guaranteed sound and wholesome.
LIQUEURS AND BITTERS—Genuine brands only.
BEERS AND STOUT—Bass's, Guinness, &c.

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TRUNKS, BAGS AND PORTMANTEAUS,

FROM THE BEST LONDON MANUFACTURERS.

THORPE AND CO.,

Best Japanned Overland Trunks, ironbound, copper-rivetted; a very durable article.

Inches	30	33	36
Rupees	30	33	36 each.

Best Dull Canvass, fitted with Tray; a superior article.

Inches	30	33	36
Rupees	35	39	41

The "service" or Trooper, extra wide and low to go under seat or berth, best quality.

Inches	30	33	36
Rupees	36	40	45

Ladies' Trunks best Dull Canvass, bound Leather with folding division, for Millinery, moveable Tray for Linen, dress compartment, Pocket for papers, patent, brass lever lock.

Inches	33	36
Rupees	55	60

The Gladstone Bag, best black Ox-Hide with straps all round, the registered spring, double action locks, made specially for Travellers crossing the Continent, a most useful Bag, being light, capacious and very strong.

Inches	20	22	24	26
Rupees	30	33	36	40

The same Bag, made of Best Stained Brown Ox-Hide, Lined Leather.

Inches	20	22	24	26
Rupees	33	36	40	45

Best Black Enamelled Brief Bags.

12-in.	13-in.	14-in.	15-in.
Rs. 12-8	Rs. 13-8	Rs. 14-8	Rs. 15-8

Courier or Money Bags, Tan Canvas. Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 11-8.

Hand Bags, wide mouth, Brown or Best Black Cow Hide.

12-in.	13in.	14in.
Rs. 15-8	Rs. 16-8	Rs. 17-8

Soiled Linen Bags, White Canvas.

Small.	Large.
Rs. 5	Rs. 6

Tan Canvas Soiled Linen Bags.

Small.	Large.
Rs. 6-8	Rs. 7-8

Portable Travelling Baths, best Blocked Tin, fitted with wicker Basket, Lock, and Strap passing round.

Inches	24	27	30	33	36
Rupees	25	30	33	40	45

Air-tight Boxes, best blocked tin, invaluable to Ladies travelling during the rains, strongly finished, with brass bolts and lever locks.

Inches	27	28	32	34	36
Rupees	20	33	40	45	50

Air-tight Cases for Officer's Uniform or Dress Suits, best blocked tin.

Inches	24	26	28	30
Rupees	20	24	26	28

Air-tight Uniform Cases, will hold Sword, Helmet, Forage Cap, Uniform, etc., Rs. 35.

Best Blocked Tin Helmet Cases, Rs. 7-8.

Basil Leather, moveable fitting Hat cases, Rs. 10-8. Tan Canvas, Rs. 16-8.

Basil Leather, moveable fitting Hat Cases, for holding 2 Hats, Rs. 35.

Ladies' Bonnet Boxes, all sizes, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 10-8.

THORPE AND CO.,

TAILORS AND GENERL OUTFITTERS.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THE LADY'S WATCH WRISTLET.

A USEFUL NOVELTY, NOW VERY FASHIONABLE.

THIS Elegant and useful article is invaluable to Equestrians. It is worn on the left wrist, and consists of a pretty strap of colored morocco leather arranged to contain a small Watch. We supply both

WATCH AND WRISTLET FOR Rs. 50, Cash.

The Watch is an excellent little Time-keeper with keyless jewelled movement, and can be worn detached from the wristlet at pleasure.

REPAIRS TO WATCHES, CLOCKS, &C., EXECUTED PROMPTLY.
CHARGES MODERATE.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS
in ordinary to
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY;
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

PICK-ME-UP.—An agreeable stimulating and tonic morning dose, after exertion or excitement the preceding evening, or when suffering from want of rest or from lassitude.—Per Phial, Re. 1.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

WINTERGREEN OINTMENT.—Prepared from the products of *Gaultheria procumbens* or Wintergreen. It is an excellent application for all Eczematous eruptions and sores, especially in the Ears and other delicate parts. Much prescribed in Bombay practice.—Per Bottle, Re. 1.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets by W. E. H. Price No. 1-8; Postage, anna 1.

AUCKLAND HOUSE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, SIMLA.

THIS School, which is worked on the system of the English High Schools, is assigned to give a THOROUGH ENGLISH EDUCATION, and offers special advantages in modern languages, music, and painting. The Head Mistress (Literate in Arts) is assisted by a competent Staff of Resident English teachers.

Next term begins February 15th.

For particulars address the HEAD MISTRESS.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE

WEST-END HOUSE.

MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED

HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
GEM JEWELLERY.

CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES	LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES	DO. DO. RUBIES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS	DO. DO. PEARLS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS	EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.

Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT

UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY.	POONA.
43, Esplanade Road,	1 East Street,
Opposite Clock Tower.	Opposite Napier Hotel.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!

FROM COLONEL HAWES TEA ESTATE.

EIGHTH CONSIGNMENT OF THE SEASON

WE have received a fresh Consignment of New Season Tea, of excellent Aroma and Flavour, as follows :—

ORANGE PEKOE	1,000 lbs.
PEKOE	1,000 "
PEKOE SOUCHONG	500 "
BROKEN PEKOE SOUCHONG	480 "
CONGO	1,040 "
BROKEN TEA	720 "
BOHEA	640 "
DUST	500 "

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

22, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHEESES.

GLOSTER.	STILTONS.	GRUYERE.
Finest rich, Per lb., As. 14, in cut.	12 to 14 lb. each, Re. 1-4 per lb. Per 4 lb. jar, Rs. 6.	Selected creamy mild, Per lb., As. 14.

Oriental Bank Buildings. Temple house, Camp,
Fort,
BOMBAY. PHILLIPS & CO., LD. POONA.
and Byculla Bridge. and Bhoodwar Peth City.

BALLS, LEVEES, &C.,

SEASON 1888.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE

HAVE imported a very choice stock of the coming Season, and respectfully invite inspection.

EVENING DRESS SUITS.

Made from the best West of England Cloths, cut and finished in the very best style.

SUPERFINE DRESS SHIRTS.

LINCOLN, BENNETT & CO.'S
Extra Quality.

DRESS HATS.

Drab Naples, Rs. 13. Black Paris, Rs. 16-8.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING
FOR
WEDDINGS, GARDEN PARTIES, &c.

Mofussil Orders are carefully executed. Patterns and our Catalogue forwarded on receipt of application.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
THE WELL-KNOWN OUTFITTERS,
Estd in 1870. BOMBAY. Estd in 1870.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY. ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.,

BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
KHETWADY, BOMBAY,

ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS,

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE GEARINGS
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	
LAMP POSTS	GATES	ORNAMENTAL AND GENERAL CASTINGS
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General, Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. It is under the direct supervision of a Practical European Superintendent. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, etc., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FANCY STATIONERY.

LATEST NOVELTIES FROM LONDON IN FANCY STATIONERY.

EVERY DAY NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

(THE DAY OF THE WEEK IN TWO COLOURS.)

In boxes containing 28 Sheets and Envelopes .....at Rs. 2 4 per box

YOKOHAMA NOTE AND ENVELOPES.

Curiously ornamented in artistic designs by a Japanese Artist.

Boxes containing 25 Sheets and Envelopes .....at Rs. 1 4 per box.
" " 50 " " " 2 6 "
" " 100 " " " 4 8 "

ALEXANDRA NOTE AND ENVELOPES.

In Boxes containing 30 Sheets and Envelopes .....at Re. 1 8 per box.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

ALBERT BUILDINGS, ESPLANADE, FORT.

ENTRIES for the YACHT CLUB REGATTA will be received up to 5 p.m., THIS EVENING.—Dated the 20th February, 1888.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Hony. Secretary.

TO BE LET, from 1st April next, a very desirable BUNGALOW on Mount Napean, Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of F. H. Kirby, Esq. It commands a most Charming View, and is on one of the best situations, and is now very stylishly fitted out and decorated. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

2, Hornby Row.

WANTED, BOARDERS (Gentlemen preferred) to join a private family, residing at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, on and after 1st March, 1888. First-class accommodation. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

2, Hornby Row.

TO BE LET, from about 1st April, an upper-storeyed Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. Rent extremely moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

2, Hornby Row.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—The ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL (BUDGET) MEETING of the CORPORATION will be held here on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m.

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Munpl. Corporation; and Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 18th February, 1888.

BY APPOINTMENT.

HURJIMULL & Co.,

INDIAN JEWELLERS.

TO hand, a large collection of ANTIQUE and ÆSTHETIC DADOS for Wall, Palangposh, Foolkaries, Kamgere Chudders, &c.

Cheapest House for Indian Jewellery and Works of Indian Manufacture. Inspection solicited. Price list free.

HURJIMULL & Co.,
RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OLD RAILS FOR SALE.

THE Acting Agent will be prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 28th proximo, Tenders for the purchase of the following OLD RAILS double headed section 68lbs. at 85lbs. per yard, viz :—

2,100 tons old Iron Rails, in various lengths, from 12ft. to 26ft.
100 tons of pieces of Old Rails, 10ft. and under.
100 tons of pieces of Steel Rails.

The same are now lying on the Company's premises, West Bunder, Mazagon, Bombay, and may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers (which must be made on the Company's form to be obtained from the undersigned) must specify the quantity required, the rate per ton weighed over on the spot, and the period within which delivery of the Rails will be taken.

Delivery will be made by the Company into Barges to be provided and placed by the purchaser alongside the Wharf. Payment must be made at the time of delivery.

The Acting Agent reserves the right to reject any or all of the Tenders.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 20th February, 1888.

LIST of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General and of Estates which have come under his administration.

Robert Edwin Wright, late Executive Engineer, Mhow.
Auguste de Letowski, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.
John Newman Harden, late of the Bombay Civil Service and Assistant Collector at Ahmedabad.
Thomas Alexander Payne, late Assistant Loco: Superintendent, G. I. P. R., Bhusawal.
Goolam Hossein Sheik Mateol, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant.
Frederik Adolphe de Roepstorff, late of Port Blair in the Andaman Islands.
Peter Lyons, late of Her Majesty's Mint, Bombay.
Edmund George Reilly, late a Captain in Her Majesty's 17th Regiment, Bombay Infantry.
Joseph DeMello, late Cigar and Tobacco Merchant, trading under the name of Howard & Co., Bombay.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, or hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement, at the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

LOUIS P. RUSSELL,
Acting Administrator-General.

Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 17th February, 1888.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen-Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of JAARDHUN PUNDERJEE, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

RAMABAI (widow of the said deceased), the guardian and next friend of WASSUDEO JANARDHUN and VINAYEK JANARDHUN, infant sons of the said deceased .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any Interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Lyttelton Holyoake Bayley, Esq., Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 11th day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight, and in the Fifty-first year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJEE,
The 13th day of February, 1888.
Messrs. WADIA & GHANDY,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW STREET.

JUST RECEIVED A FURTHER PARCEL OF THE CELEBRATED

"FLOR DE JAVA" CIGARS,

FREE DRAUGHT, IMPROVED SHAPE, SPLENDID CONDITION.

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNA, with its accompanying FLAVOUR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

		Per 1,000	Box of 100.
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS".	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS".	" 35	" 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS" ...	" 40	" 4 8

Not to be confounded with so-called Java Cigars obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL "Flor de Javas."

Samples forwarded on application.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.

By direct Importation.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE s.s. "FREMONA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 25th instant, for MARSEILLES and LONDON, has accommodation for a few First and Second Class passengers.

For rates apply to

JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Agents.

GOLD WATCHES

BY

JAS. McCABE, ROYAL EXCHANGE,
Open Case and Double Case,
For
LADIES & GENTLEMEN.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

NOTICE.

ADMITTED CLAIMS against the undermentioned estates will be PAID at the Administrator-General's Office, High Court, on any WEDNESDAY, during office hours :—

Lieut. B. B. Dering Williams, full payment.
Col. F. C. Singleton ,,
Krishnajee Nagral ,,
Capt. F. W. S. Jackson ,,
Surgeon-Major H. A. Lewis ,,
G. F. Kennedy ,,
William Dyon ,,
Hajee Ally Mahomed ,, 10·37 per cent.
Captain A. L. D. Fordyce, 1st dividend at 83·09 per cent.
Lieut.-Col. G. F. Bryant ,, ,, 10·37 per cent.

LOUIS P. RUSSELL,
Acting Administrator-General.

Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 17th February, 1888.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

1. SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of from 1,600 to 7,000 brass of GOOD DRY HILL EARTH (free from stones) including cartage for covering catchrs deposits, to be delivered on the Flats at such points and such times as may be required during the official year 1888-89, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner, up to 2 p.m., of the 28th February, 1888.

2. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 and a sample of earth. The successful tenderer will be required to pay the full stamp duty on his contract, and to deposit such further sum as with the Rs. 1,000 deposited with the tender will be equal to ten per cent. on the value of the total quantity of earth to be supplied.

3. Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Health Officer.

4. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.

Municipal Comr's Office, Bombay, 18th Feb., 1888.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received, on 2nd March next, by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Karachi, and by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, up to 11-30 a.m., and by the other Executive Commissariat Officers, up to noon for contracts as specified below for 1888-89.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices.

Bombay ..... Poona ..... Ahmednagar ..... Mhow for Mhow & Assirgarh ..... Nasirabad ..... Kurrachee ..... Deesa ..... Ahmedabad	Purchase of Cattle and Sheep Offals, Hides, Skins, &c.	Under Schedule No. 47.
Comsst. Storekeeper-General, Bombay	Purchase of Cattle Hides & Sheep Skins, General Contract	Do. Do. 47 A.

J. M. BOYD, Colonel,
For Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Poona, 15th Feb., 1888.

FOR SALE,

AT

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST ARRIVED per s.s. "Navarino," a handsome and light new canoe-shaped LANDAU, with patent head.

A stylish and light new MAIL PHAETON, with lady's folding steps, both by Lewis of Salisbury.

A light and neat new Perth DOG-CART, with lady's folding steps and a patent brake by Windover.

A fresh batch of best quality, double and single English-made HARNESSES.

Lady's and gentleman's English-made riding bridles of the latest pattern.

A set of brass mounted English-made double harnesses for ponies.

And a second-hand single-seated English BROUGHAM, the property of J. Macpherson, Esq., proceeded to England.

A second English-built canoe LANDAU, in good order, the property of Andrew Hay, Esq.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

PUNCTUALITY IS THE SOUL OF BUSINESS.

THE punctual man gets on and climbs the ladder of life. The unpunctual, the irregular, the untrustworthy man sinks to the lowest level. To become a punctual man, you must carry a reliable time-keeper. Everybody cannot afford a Watch, and it is often those most anxious to get on who can afford it least. It is to supply this want that the Warterbury Watch has been invented and is manufactured. Its cost is only Rs. 8-8, and yet it is a perfect time-keeper, and as such has risen into the very highest repute in England and America. It is worn by all classes, up to the very highest. Princes, Generals, Scientists, Literarians, Civil Engineers, Electricians, all wear it. Among late purchasers we may mention—Prince Albert Victor of Wales (son of the Prince of Wales), Prince William of Prussia (who sent us an order for thirty-six "Waterburys," and wears one himself). Queen Olga of Greece, the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Sultan of Morocco, George Augustus Sala, Edmund Yates (of *The World*), G. R. Sims, Professor Jamieson (of Glasgow University), Professor Edison (the World-known Electrician), etc., etc., and over 3,50,000 are being worn by the most enlightened Englishmen in the World.

The "Waterbury," although a low-priced Watch, is not a cheap Watch. It is one of the costliest in the world. Its price is Rs. 8-8, packed in a handsome Satin-lined box; but the first "Waterbury" ever made was the product of ten years' keen study, and the experimental expenditure of many thousand of pounds, and every "Waterbury" now manufactured is the result of 500 separate operations, and the product of a factory containing costly and intricate automatic machinery to the value of THIRTY LAKHS OF RUPEES.

THE WATERBURY WATCH.

IS A

KEYLESS, DURABLE, RELIABLE, ACCURATE TIME-KEEPER.

Price, Rs. 8-8. Price, Rs. 8-8.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Repaired for one Rupee or less.

AT

ANY OF THE COMPANY'S DEPOTS.

HOW TO GET A WATERBURY.

It may be obtained from dealers in all parts of the country. From Soundy and Co., Ld., from the office of the Company, Medow Street, Bombay, or if order is sent by post to

WATERBURY, BOMBAY,
WATERBURY, CALCUTTA,
OR
WATERBURY, ALLAHABAD.

A perfect Watch timed to the minute and packed in Satin-lined box will be sent you by next mail by V. P. or Parcel post. Postage will be paid by the Company.

Insure your life by wearing a Waterbury.

The Company will pay the next of kin of any wearer of a Waterbury Watch, who may be killed (while a passenger) in an accident on any Indian Railway during 1888, the sum of One Thousand Rupees.

Clubs—Ten persons joining together and ordering ten Watches can get a reduction of one Rupee per Watch.

Chains for the Waterbury in all patterns—
Equal in appearance to Silver ... Rs. 1 4 & Rs. 2
Ditto ditto to Gold ... " 3 0

Head Office for India,
MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCH DEPOTS AT
104, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA,
AND
JOHNSTONE GUNGE, ALLAHABAD.

SALES BY AUCTION

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW STREETS.

SALE OF 3 PACKAGES DAMAGED PIECE GOODS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Haji Cassum Currumsey and Dadabhoy, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction this day, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., at the Prince's Dock (A Shed) consisting of :—

1 bale damaged dyed jacconets, 100 pieces.
1 bale damaged dyed net, 200 pieces.
1 case damaged white drill (6in), 1,400 yards.

Will be sold in small convenient lots to suit buyers.

N.B.—Wanted a tonga or a Barroly-cart in exchange of a light pony-cart in good order.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 20th February, 1888.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Marble Hall," Middle Colaba, opposite the Sassoon Dock, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate rosewood grand square pianoforte by Richard Lipp and Soehne in very good order, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, Hink's patent hanging and table lamps, a collection of choice plants, &c., &c., the property of T. WOOD, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, opposite the Kaisar-i-Hind Mills, the blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated glass and crockeryware, table and hanging lamps, wearing apparel, carpets, &c., &c., the property of the late Mr. J. HAWORTH.

The above is on view.

BONA-FIDE.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Colah House," Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne in good order, rich Persian carpets, large size pier glasses in gilt frame, China and Japanese vases, first-rate oleographs and pictures, handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps, a handsome strong Victoria, a fast trotting bay Arab horse, sets of single harness, &c., the property of P. VUCCINO, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate chromolithographs, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, Hink's patent table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of A. J. COMBRIDGE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

Just landed ex s.s. "Riversdale."

1 handsome strong cauge-shaped landau, by Kesterton, suitable for pair.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 20th February, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned.

A consignment of 5 packages ordered out by an officer from England, consisting of French iron bedsteads, 4ft. by 6ft. 6in., a large Brussels carpet about 26 by 17½ feet, a tapestry carpet about 18 by 15 feet, oil-carpets 9 1-3 by 2 yards, set of table glass service for 12 persons, duplex bracket lamps, hall lamps, &c.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.—

5 bales grey shirtings.
5 " dhoties.
7 cases prints
5 " white dhoties.
3 " " sarees.
5 " " shirtings.
200 boxes bar soap.
4 wire mattresses.
2 cases white and coloured copper foils.
1 case imitation gold thread.
4 Ahmednuggur carpets.

On account and at the risk of the Esseofbhoy Caderbhoy.

E G 5-8—4 cases glass mirrors.

On account and at the risk of Mahomedally Goolamhoosein.

M G 1-2—2 cases each containing 200 lb. brass foils.

On account and at the risk of Esabhoy Hussonaly and Hajee Aboo Hajee Mahomed.

L S 3356—1 case 450 ounces gold thread.

On account and at the risk of Abdoolaly Essabhoy.

L S 3877—1 case 450 ounces gold thread.

On account and at the risk of Heerjeebhoy Manockjee.—

8 cases, each 200 gross coloured thread.

On account and at the risk of Saoofaily Abdool Tyeb—

2 cases, each 200 gross cards coloured thread.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Jooma Dawjee.

P. N. K. &c.—959-65.—7 packages Crystal Palace fire works by J. C. Brock of London.

A quantity of household furniture consisting of sofa, couch, writing, dressing, wash hand and camp tables, lady's writing table, bentwood chairs, chest of drawers, pier tables, cupboards, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong boat-shaped landau.
1 " double-seated brougham.
1 light strong mail phaeton, in good order.
1 " dog-cart.
1 handsome light boat-shaped landau in excellent order.
1 " second-hand boat-shaped landau in good order.
1 " second-hand brougham with open sides.
1 Kattiwar cow with calf.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE of valuable landed properties in Peer Market or Shaik Ali Zanzikar Street and Meeraa Ally Mahomed Khan Street, or Old Nagpada, without the Fort.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on their respective premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Ebrahim, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, John Mahomed Cassum, the undermentioned landed properties, *viz.* :—

AT 3 P.M.

All that piece of Fazundaree ground together, with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate at Peer Market or Shaik Ali Zanzikar Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Mahomed Ali Khan Street, Old Nagpada, admeasuring 133 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes, formerly under No. 30, and at present under Ward No. 582 B and Street No. 1,104 and assessed on the north by Peer Market or Shaik Ali Zanzikar Street, on the south by the house of Babajee Survey, on the east by the Hoosein Khan Khalifa Street, and on the west by the house of Mahomed Fazul.

AT 4 P.M.

All that piece of Fazundaree ground with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan Street, Old Nagpada, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed in the books of the Municipal Commissioner, under Ward No. 2112 and Street Nos. 14, 19, and 23, and containing by admeasurement 85 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Ruzbikhanum, on the west by the house of Luckmea, on the north by the Ali Khan Street aforesaid, and on the south by the public passage leading to the house of Jacob Jamal.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
SUIT No. 497 of 1885.

Peroshaw Pallonjee .....Plaintiff.
vs.
Pallonjee Pestonjee and another.....Defendants.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY WITHOUT RESERVE.

Pursuant to an order made in the above suit on the 19th day of January, 1888, and under instructions from the defendant, Dr. Pallonjee Pestonjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction in one lot on the premises on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of February, 1888, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the undermentioned property viz :—

All that piece of land together with the building standing thereon, situate at Colbhat Road, without the Fort, admeasuring 133 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under old No. 670 and now No. 2 682, old survey No. 1-65 and new survey No. 3,198, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal taxes under ward No. 3,103 and street No. 51, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the north by a public passage, on or towards the south by the Colbhat Road aforesaid, on or towards the east by the house of Anpoornabai, widow of Abba Patell, deceased, and a range or chawl of Cassinath Damodar Josey, and on or towards the west by a public passage and the house of Bhugwantrao Morojee, which, said premises were formerly in the occupation of Dr. Pallonjee Pestonjee and certain tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Auctioneers or Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, Solicitors, 29, Medows Street, Fort.—Dated this 4th day of February, 1888.

Under instructions from the Liquidators of the Cash Bazar, Ld., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m.

The remaining stock and fixtures consisting of ladies' satin slippers, ladies waterproof coats, ladies' boots, kid gloves, lace trimmings, frilling machine, mother-o-pearl, inlaid gold, ladies' fans, silver necklaces with lockets, very large size substantial sliding glass door cupboards, large counters with drawers, glass cases and hat presses, oblong and square large tables, large pier glasses, shelves, glass cupboard, writing table's chairs, hanging punkhas, sewing machine 1 and 5 light gas lamps, clock dummy figures, gas fittings, &c.

The property is on view.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Deesgarcey Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome double-seated brougham, a strong light pony cart, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, Brussels and Persian carpets, handsome Hink's patent kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, oil-paintings and oleographs, &c., the property of S. S. SOLOMON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before sale.

SALE OF THE STOCKINTRADE, GOODWILL AND OUTSTANDINGS OF THE FIRM OF HOWARD AND COMPANY, MEADOWS STREET, Fort.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, as Administrator of the Estate of the late Joseph DeMello and with the consent of the mortgagee Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Meadows Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 28th inst., at 4 p.m., the whole of the stockintrade, fixtures good will and outstandings of the firm of Howard and Company.

The stockintrade, fixtures and good will will be sold in one lot and the outstandings in another lot, and for further particulars, conditions of sale and list of stock and outstandings application may be made to the undersigned.

On a date which will be hereafter fixed, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Au Bon Marche, Medows Street, Fort, next to the Paper Currency Office, the whole of the stockintrade of Mrs. F. Bull, Milliner and Dressmaker, retiring from business.

Full particulars will be given hereafter and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th February, 1888.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS. and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.
Dumpy Levels.
Levelling Staves.
Prismatic Compasses.
Pocket Sextants.
Optical Squares.
Clinometers.
Spirit Levels.
Pocket Levels
Pantographs.
Cases of Instruments.
Pocket Sets.
Half Sets.

Spare Instruments.
Architects' Scales.
Marquois Scales.
Protractors (all kinds).
Pocket Rules.
Parallel Rulers (all kinds).
Measuring Tapes.
Measuring Chains.
T. Squares
Set Squares.
Straight Edges.
Railway Curves
French Curves.
Drawing Boards.

Stencil Plates.
Field Books.
Level Books.
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Mapping Pens
Indian Ink.
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Mounted Drawing Papers
Cartoon Papers
Tracing Cloth.
Tracing Paper
Sectional Paper
Sundries.
Cartridge Papers.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.
Oil-colours in Tubes.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.
Moist do.
Oil-colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.
Camel-hair Pencils.

Siberian Pencils.
Sable-hair Pencils.
Hog-hair Tools for Oils.
Sable do.
Varnishes, Oils, &c
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Prepared Millboards.
Mahl Sticks.

Palettes, Slabs, &c,
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
Drawing Pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells.
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Cameras, Lenses, Dry Plates, Sensitized Paper, &c.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

THACKER & Co., LD., BOMBAY

AGENTS FOR { ELLIOTT BROS. / W. F. STANLEY, / T. H. STEWARD, } LONDON.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO. LD.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders.

Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

The Climax Motor, &c.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines and Pumps.

WORKS AND OFFICE, MAZAGON.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH

SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

PIANOFOTES.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way ... ...Rs. 450

THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame .. .. " 550

THE "UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses.
THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED ... ... " 675

SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves ... ... " 675

SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete, bronzed-iron frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves ... " 775

THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals ... ... " 875

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WE invite inspection of a small and choice Consignment of BALL DRESSES, the productions of well-known Parisian Modistes.

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CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS; SHIRT, HABIT, AND PROFESSIONAL TROWSER MAKERS; ARMY, VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.

WE are now showing the largest new Stock in Bombay of Tweeds, Angolas, Coatings, Flannels, Bedford Cords, Corduroys, Oxford Shirtings, Over-coatings, and Cotton Suitings, suitable for all climes. An early inspection is invited.

Suits made in six hours' notice. A good fit combined with first-class Material and excellent Workmanship can always be obtained.

We also have received a large new Stock of Hats, Neckties, Scarves, Braces of different Makers, Air-tight Uniform Cases, Hat Boxes, Trunks, Portmanteaus, Gladstone Bags, Rizzais, Blankets, Pillows, Rugs, Chairs, and all Travelling Requisites.

A large Stock of Army Cloth in Blue and Grey.

Laces, Badges, and Trimmings for all branches of the Military Service in stock. Military Uniforms made to order to the latest Regulations.

For the cold weather, Cardigan Jackets, Woollen Banians, Lambs Wool Socks, and Knickerbocker Hose, Undershirts, and Drawers.

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A NEW HOTEL OPENED since 1st October by the PROPRIETORS of the ROYAL POONA HOTELS, in large, commodious and comfortable Bungalow, situated on an elevated site and commanding a charming view all round. Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS.

Khundala, 8th Sept. 1887.

ENGINES FOR SALE.

ONE pair high-class Compound Corliss Condensing ENGINES, Cylinders 20" H. P. and 36" L. P. Dia., Stroke 42" Revolution 70, by Messrs. Goodfellow and Mathewson, fitted with modern appliances to ensure economy of fuel, and steadily working; eminently suited for a Spinning Mill or for any other Factory. Made in 1885, and used for 21 months only. They are to be removed simply to make room for larger Engines. Can be seen at work on application to "Z. Y." care of this Paper.

NOTICES.

AITCHISON MEMORIAL, PANJAB.

THERE will be a SPECIAL MEETING of the Committee at the Lawrence Hall, Lahore, on SATURDAY, February 25, at 4 p.m.

At 5 p.m., on that date, the subscription Portrait of the Honorable Sir HARRIS AITCHISON, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., late Lieutenant-Governor, Panjab, painted by John Pettie, Esq., R.A., will be unveiled.

The attendance of all Subscribers to the Memorial and the friends of Sir Charles Aitchison, is particularly requested on the occasion.

R. P. NISBET.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 3rd March, 1888, at 6 o'clock p.m.

H. C. BURDER,
Hony. Secretary.

Bombay, 30th January, 1888.

SIRDARS MANSIONS, APOLLO BUNDER.

THESE Buildings will shortly be ready for occupation, and applications for Residential Chambers and Shops may now be made to the Undersigned, from whom Prospectuses and full particulars may be obtained.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.

Bombay, February 10, 1888.

FRESH WALERS! FRESH WALERS!

A BATCH of splendid AUSTRALIAN HORSES just arrived direct from Melbourne per s.s. Bhundara, are FOR SALE at the stables opposite the Tramway Company's stables at Colaba. There are several well bred horses suitable for hunters, ladies' hacks, pig stickers, carriage horses, &c.

HENRY MADDEN.

Bombay, 15th February, 1888.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited, will be held at Albert Building, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p. m.

(1) To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1887.
(2) To declare a Dividend.
(3) To elect a Director and Auditor.
(4) To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 4th February, 1888.

INDIAN COOKERY.—LOCAL.

BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN.

and edition, Revised and Enlarged. 155 pages large 8 vo. containing over 400 recipes, for Soups, Fish, Roasts, Stews, made Dishes, Vegetables, Salads, Sauces, Curries, Batchnows, Chutnies, Pickles, Pastries, Fruit-stews, Puddings, Cakes, Xmas Sweets, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, &c., &c., with chapters on Domestic Economy, Kitchen Requisites, Marketing, &c., &c.

Price, Rs. 2, or interleaved with additions, Rs. 2-8.
Postage, 2 annas extra.

Sold at the Bombay Tract and Book Society.
COOPER, MADON & Co., Booksellers.
and at the White House, Colaba Causeway.

THE QUEEN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 7, Church Gate Street, on MONDAY, the 20th February, 1888, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business :—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts made up to 31st December, 1887.
(2) To declare a Dividend.
(3) To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration, and to transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

K. M. BEERAMANECK & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

B

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Queen Spinning and Weaving Company, 3 p.m.
Wilson Philological Lecture, University Library, 5-15 p.m.
Band, Esplanade, B. V. Rifles, 5-45 p.m.
Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 18th :—Admiral Tromp (ship), from New York; and Banoora (s), Calcutta. Yesterday :—Athabasca (s), from Cardiff; Culna (s), Calcutta; Hindoo (s), Cutch Mandvie; Peshawar (s), Shanghai; and Sir Lancelot (ship), Mauritius.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 18th :—Esperance (brig), for Mozambique; Sir W. Armstrong (s), Rangoon; Kairos (s), Akyab; Bisagno (s), Hongkong; Gruntally (s), Diamond Islands; Duchalburn (ship), and Chupra (s), Calcutta.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Wave and Arabia entered and the s. s. Cyphrenes and Bisagno left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong per extra s. s. Titania will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3-30 p.m. to-day.

FOUND.—Two currency notes for Rs. 20 each, found in hack victoria No. 602, by the driver on Friday last, were made over to the police. The same were forwarded to the Office of the Commissioner of Police, Byculla, on Saturday.

THEFTS ABOUT.—Jamsetjee Furdonjee, living at Parell Road, reported to the police, on Friday last, the theft of 8 folding chairs, valued at Rs. 25, from the verandah of his house. Other thefts of this description have recently been reported.

A DARING THEFT.—Gopal Seetajee, living at Junjeekar Street, reported to the police, that some one had entered his room on Friday night and removed gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 250, from his children sleeping in the room and made off with them.

THE MEDICAL WOMEN FUND.—The *Kaiser-i-Hind* hopes that the Parsee Victoria Theatrical Company will give a Hindustani performance on the 28th instant, in aid of the Indian Medical Women Fund. Lord and Lady Reay, together with a number of leading European gentlemen, will be present on the occasion.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.—Cassum Abiba, aged 40 years, the tindal of tonie No. 8984, on Friday afternoon, while attempting to remove his tonie out of the way of another barge, got jammed between the two and sustained serious injuries to his chest. He expired while being conveyed ashore. His body was conveyed to the morgue at Cammatepoea, where an inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A CONCERT OF NATIVE MUSIC.—Lovers of native music had a treat afforded them on Saturday night at the Framji Cowasji Institute. The performance was given by a celebrated vocalist named Nathankhan. He possesses a powerful voice, and his mastery of the intricacies of native music was much appreciated by the audience, which one may wish had been larger. This was one of a series of concerts organized by Mr. K. N. Kabraji with the assistance of some of his friends, with the object of promoting the cultivation of native music among the better classes of natives by giving them an opportunity, from time to time, of hearing well-known masters of the art.

WILFUL HOUSE TRESPASS.—Shaik Oosman Shaik Oomer, a boilermaker, was on Saturday convicted, by Mr. P. Ryan, of wilfully trespassing in the house of Rowjee Bhowani, a sugarcane juice seller, living in a hut at Parel Road, on Friday night last. The accused, at about 11 p.m., entered the hut where the complainant and his wife were sleeping, and commenced tampering with the padlock of a box, which awoke the wife who aroused her husband. On an alarm being raised the police came and took the accused into custody. Having nothing to say in defence he was fined Rs. 10.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the B. V. R. Corps at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, commencing at 5-45 :—

Overture	La Neige	Auber.
Valse	La Jeune Vienne	Fahrbach, Jr.
March of the Peers	(Iolanthe)	Sullivan.
Serenade	Before her Window	W. Nehl.
	Polacca	M. Winn.
Galop	Carillon	Leutner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT.—Dadoo Mirsa, a hack victoria driver, was on Saturday charged, by Inspector Foard, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing a coat, valued at Rs. 4-8, the property of Nanabhoy Sorabjee, a carpenter, in the employ of a livery stablekeeper at Khara Talao, on the 14th instant. The complainant left the coat in question hanging on a nail in the stable, while at work on the 14th instant, and when in the evening the coat was missing he reported the matter to the police. On Thursday last complainant found the coat in the possession of one Lutiff Jacob, a seller of old clothes, at Chinalee Bazaar who, on being questioned, pointed out the accused as the person from whom he had purchased the coat for one Rupee. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and also admitted three previous convictions. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A STATION CLOCK.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army has presented to the Station Guard at Wanowrie, a splendid 8-day English clock, with a 12-inch dial, which his Royal Highness purchased from the well-known firm of Lund & Blockley. At the bottom of the stand of the clock is the following inscription,—

"The gift of His Royal Highness
the Duke of Connaught,
Commander-in-Chief."
Poona, 1st January, 1888.
—*Poona Observer.*

MILITARY NEWS.

LADY ROBERTS presented new colours to the 16th Bengal Infantry at Agra on Tuesday.

The 17th Lancers have gone out into camp from Lucknow in the direction of Rai Bareili.

All British warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers ordered home from India to undergo instruction in England are entitled to receive from the date of embarkation in India to the date of their return to India precisely the same pay and allowances as men of the same rank serving at home.

Appointments to the Military Accounts Department in India are to be for five years, during the first of which the officer will be on probation. Officers appointed will be seconded in their regiments, and at the expiration of the five years they will be transferred permanently to the department, or revert to regimental duty at their own request, or on the recommendation of the head of the department. Officers of the Indian Staff Corps desirous of entering the department will apply to the Military Secretary to his Excellency the Viceroy—in the case of a regimental officer through the officer commanding his regiment, and in that of a departmental officer through the head of his department.

FIRE ON BOARD THE S. S. KRISHNA.

On Saturday evening last, at about 6 o'clock, when the coasting steamship Krishna, owned by Messrs. Shepherd and Co., was about to leave the Mody Bunder pier head for Mangalore with cargo and passengers, Mr. C. King, the Customs Officer in charge, who happened to be standing on the wharf, observed smoke issuing from one of the after-parts of the vessel. He at once raised an alarm of fire and took immediate steps to extinguish it. The crew and the passengers, of whom there were a good number, became panic stricken. The ship's and the shore hose were, however, forthwith attached and buckets of water brought into use. A rush was made to the saloon, which by this time was filled with smoke. The crew and those on board the vessel worked vigorously and in about fifteen minutes completely quenched the flames. It was then discovered that a box of blue-lights and rockets, used for signalling purposes, and kept in one of the lockers, had ignited. Fortunately, no material damage was done to the vessel. After a close inspection the vessel was allowed to leave the pier and proceed on her voyage. Much praise is accorded Mr. King for his prompt action, which probably saved not only the vessel, but also the cargo and passengers.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

THE first of the Wilson philological lectures on the Semitic languages was delivered in the library of the University, by the Rev. J. Douglas Lord, on Monday last. After an introduction on the general utility of philology and the progress which that of the Semitic languages, in particular, has made, the lecturer described the probable course of the lectures as follows :—The first to consist of a brief geographical and historical sketch, with a survey of the relations of the group to the Aryan and Turanian branches. The second would follow on the division of the tongues of the Semitic group, showing what is common and what is distinctive in each. The history of letters and writing, and the phonology of the group, to occupy a third. While the next three would be reserved for the closer study of the three divisions of Semitic speech, *viz.*, the noun, the verb and the particle, and if opportunity were afforded, a seventh would be added on Semitic literature. The name Semitic is used to designate a class of Asiatic and African languages, some living, some dead, representing the glories of the past and the speeches of defunct nations and powers, many of which have risen, flourished and passed away, leaving their literature and works of art as the sole memorials of their greatness and almost of their very existence. They are Hebrew, Phœnician, Aramean, Assyrian, Arabic, Sabean and Ethiopic. Sub-dialects mentioned were, Phœnician of the colonies, and pure Phœnician, which are closely related to Hebrew. The dialects of Aramean are Syriac and so-called Chaldean, and those of Babylonia, the Tarquins, Samaritan, Mandœan and Nabothean, of two of which, viz., Syriac and Chaldean, a few decayed specimens are still spoken. Of Arabic are recognized the seven variations admitted in the reading of the Koran, and the more marked dialects of Syria and the Eastern Provinces, of Egypt, Algeria, Tunis, Morocco and ancient Spanish. Those of Sabean are those of Sabean Proper and Minaic, and the modern remains of the kindred dialects found in the districts of Shikr and Mahra. Of Ethiopic, Tigre and Tigrina are the nearest, but Amharic the most used. Those of Guiragui, Harar, Argoba, Gafat and Kambat are also related, but have become nearly obsolete. The area over which these are geographically distributed and the light thrown upon it by the document in the tenth chapter of Genesis and the value of the document were then pointed out. The Semitic or brownish races occupy a middle belt of land, with the white Japhetic races northward and the dark Hamitic southward. The names are readily identified with the races to which they belong, except Asphaxe, which perhaps means "asph Chesed," the "border of Chesed," the land of the Chasdim, and Lud, which is possibly the same as Luten of the Egyptian monuments. The most natural reason that nothing corresponding to Phœnicia is mentioned is that it had not yet come into notice. Little is known about the speech of the Edomites, Midianites, Hagarenes and Nabotheans, dwellers in the confines of North Arabia. It is possible that they had an Arabic dialect nearer Hebrew; Sabean was the tongue of the Joktanites or Kahtanites, later called Himyerites in South Arabia. Semitic, Ethiopic, or Geeze is the same as this last, as spoken by those who crossed from Arabia into Africa and Abyssinia. Arabic and Amharic now cover the whole tract once occupied by the other combined languages. In discussing the relations to other great groups of languages it was shown that all attempts to trace any ground of union between Semitic and Aryan had been without success. The Semitic root, in spite of all, obstinately remains trisyllabic, and all apparent exceptions are proved by comparative philology to be the results of decay and weakness of letters. Max Müller and Delitsch have noticed resemblances, and it is possible that if we could get behind the roots we might find more. The Semitic pronominal forms are not necessarily triliteral, but no light is thrown upon those roots by them. Instances of possible relationship were given by the words for the negatives in both groups, and also by the pronominal germ of the third person and its relations to demonstratives. But taken as a whole, no difference in phonology, grammar, structure or vocabulary could be greater. Instances were supplied of the Semitic vowel supplying the part of the Aryan suffix and auxiliaries. The phonological sounds of the one are incompatible with the organs of the other. The Semitic noun is before the verb in origin, the Aryan is secondary, and these as well as other points of difference prevail persistently throughout the languages of the group at all times with no signs of having more nearly approximated. The Hamitic languages of the Turanian group are far more nearly related to the Semitic, for which reason they were termed sub-Semitic. The distinction, however, is by no means small. Egyptian, which on account of many similarities was once thought to be Semitic, is now recognized to be otherwise. The tongues of the sub-Semitic groups agree with the Semitic in having the internal as opposed to the external development of words in which ideas are expressed by consonants and relations by vowels, the persons being suffixed and the verb conjugated in the same way as those points of grammar which lie at the fundamental difference of the Aryan and Semitic languages. The family resemblances of the Semitic languages to each other is almost unparalleled both in the most modern and most ancient forms, and they resemble dialects rather than different languages. The causes to which this enduring character are assignable are, that the internal development of words renders the language less amenable to change, each consonant having its own value, and a vowel being indispensable to its syllable; the homely and nomad life which they, for the most part, pursued in districts inclosed by natural boundaries, seas, and almost impenetrable forests, preserving them from the inroads of strangers, accretion of foreign words and idioms as well as from mutilation of their own, a reason which is specially applicable to Arabs; their natural conservatism, and, lastly, the comparative uniformity of climate also had their effect. From the history of the Semitic races, it appears that they lived sometimes among Turanians, as was the case with the Assyrians among the Accadians, and probably the Joktanits with Subsemites in the southernmost region of Arabia, and sometimes possessed tracts of land which were first Turanian. The languages show that at some time or other all had been in contact with Accadians, as words derived from that language are found in each. With a view to show in what way this influence extended the early history of the Babylonians and Assyrians was briefly sketched, showing how the Semites borrowed letters, learning, arts, sciences, customs, and mythology from the more intellectual Accadian. The early history of the other Semitic families were briefly given, with a summary of the discussions which have taken place as to the nationality of the Phœnician, which is now held to be Semitic, and as to the language spoken in Palestine at the time of Abraham. The extremely near resemblance of Hebrew and Phœnian shows that they must have left the old home nearly at the same time, or have separated soon after. The Arameans on the other hand, through whose country Abraham passed, had much earlier separated from their homes. With regard to the Southern families the latest opinions were represented as making Ethiopians and Sabeans to be the first wave of Semites which went south, while the supplementary Arab stock of Ishmaelites penetrated more than half way to the South of Arabia, leaving the north to other Arabic speakers who came after with further difference of dialects, such as the Edomite, or Nabothean, Midianite, and others. But at present, while authorities differ, it is unsafe to dogmatize. Another problem was discussed, viz., the position of the Semitic home, on which at present no decision can be arrived at with certainty. But the histories of the various peoples described, the outgoings of the Hebrews, Phœnicians and Joktanites and other considerations seem to point to some spot on the Persian Gulf, towards the north of Arabia, and not far from ancient Chaldea. In this most scholars think alike, but some would imagine an entirely desert home, others judging from botanical, geographical, and zoological references, trace it to the alluvial plains of lower Euphrates. Another would see reasons to place it in Africa, as he recognizes relations with the Subsemitic languages, but sees no signs of the African ever having been elsewhere than he is, and therefore supposes that the Semites must once have been near. But the possibility that the relations between Accadian and the Subsemitic languages of Africa point to a similar origin seems to hold out some reason to believe that the African may once have been elsewhere, and may likewise have come earlier from some spot where similarity of grammar with the Semitic would be less surprising. Other interesting points were touched upon, such as the Hittite language, as throwing light on the early language of Canaan; the Semitic characteristics and other matters also came in their proper place. The lecture ended by a short summary of the ground traversed, and by mentioning the subject of the next, viz., the divisions of the languages; what is common and what is distinctive in each.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Palatableness, and the facility with which it is digested are distinctive characteristics of Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil. Dr. Granville, F. R. S., author of "The Spas of Germany," writes : "Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils. Being, moreover, much more palatable, Dr. Granville's patients have themselves expressed a preference for Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

THE LEPER HOME AT TROMBAY.

THE following subscriptions to the Leper Home at Trombay have been received by Mr. Higgins, the honorary treasurer :—

	Rs.
Mr. Hajee Sheer Mahomed	10
F. (Zoroastrian)	5
Mr. Bazonjee Cawasjee Damawalla	5
Mr. D. F. Leao	10
Messrs. Darashaw Merwanjee Setna and Sons, P. D. and D. D. Setna	100
A Zoroastrian	10
Mr. Shapoorjee Cowasjee Sunjana	10
Mr. Ganjeshboy Catchra	19
H. H. the Rajah of Killa Darpun	25
H. H. the Maharajah of Bhownuggur	200
Hormusjee Eduljee Cama's Charity Fund.	25
Mr. Kh. N. Seervai	10
Mr. H. Conder	10
Mr. R. Gilbert	30
Mr. C. E. Fox	10
Mr. B. R. Mody	5
J. F.	5
Mr. Cursetjee Manockjee Setna	5
Mr. Ebrambhoy Hassun	5
The Hon. S. D. Sassoon	10
Mr. Sadanand Balcrushna	5
A. J. C.	3
Mr. T. R. Vicajee	5
Mr. Bunda Hagh.	10
Mr. W. Gonsalves	3
Total	534

A MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP.

THE following letter, offering an endowment for a scholarship in memory of the late Rao Bahadur Sujna Goculaji Sampattiram Zala, a former Dewan of Junagadh, has been addressed to the University authorities :—

Bombay, Girgaum, January 1888.

To the Registrar of the Bombay University.

SIR,—Under instructions from the friends and admirers of the late Rao Bahadur Sujna Goculaji Sampattiram Zala, Dewan of Junagadh, we have the honour to offer on their behalf Government Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 15,000, to be kept intact, for the acceptance of the University of Bombay, and for the disposal of its yearly interest, Rs. 600, by the same body in the following manner :—

I. A prize of Rs. 500 to be awarded annually to the M. A. of that year who may be reported by examiners as most proficient in the Vedanta of the Sankaracharya system of Philosophy prescribed by the University, and as having shown conspicuous merits therein.*

II. Sums undisposed of under the above rules to be applied by the Syndicate to the furtherance of the general purposes of the endowment, especially as follows. It may be awarded to any graduate of whatever standing, or any learned person, who shall write the best essay in English on a subject connected with the Vedanta as expounded by the Sankara School.

III. Failing disposal, according to either of the above alternatives, the prize be awarded to the best translator or editor of any work selected by the University on the said subject.

IV. The said essay, translation, or edition be printed and published, and copies of the work be distributed to the leading Universities, Colleges, and Libraries of India, Europe, and America.

V. That the Prize be called "The Sujna Gculaji Zala Vedanta Prize."

VI. The result to be noted in the annual report.—We have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servants,

MANIBHAI JASBHAI.
HARIDAS VIKARIDAS DESAI.
MANASSUKHARAMA S. TRIPATHI.

* It may be suggested that two papers to be set on the previously prescribed books on the subject, one to be answered in Sanskrit and the other in English; the examiners in the subject to include a native scholar, who may or may not know English, but who is specially distinguished for his attainments on the Vedanta Philosophy as expounded by the Sankara School.

The Scholar to take up work that may be proposed by the Syndicate, such as original investigation of the relations of the Vedanta to other systems of India and Europe, and to satisfy it that he is working with assiduity and success. The production to be published when meritorious at the cost of the fund arising from interest unexpended.

The following is the list of subscribers to the "Sujna Goculaji Sampattiram Zala Fund."

	Rs.
H. H. Maharajadhiraja Maharav Shri Khengarji of Kutch, G.C.I.E.	1,000
H. H. Nawab Saheb Bahadurkhanji of Junagadha	2,000
H. H. the Thakor Saheb of Bhownagar, G.C.S.I.	1,000
Her Highness the Maharani Saheb of Idar.	100
H. H. the Thakor Saheb of Gondal, K.C.I.E.	200
The Hon'ble J. B. Peile, C.S.I.	100
Sir William Wedderburn, Bart.	50
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I.	20
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jardine	20
Vazeer Saheb Bahavdinbhai	1,000
Gavirishankar Udayashankar, Esq., C.S.I.	1,000
Samaladasa Parmanandasa, Esq.	1,000
Haridasa Viharidasa, Esq.	600
Diwan Bahadur Manibhai Jusbhai	500
Khan Bahadur Saleh Hiudi bin Salem, C.I.E.	500
Manibhai Goculji, Esq.	1,000
Manasukharama Suparama Tripathi, Esq.	500
Narsiparasada Hariprasada, Esq.	250
Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.	50
Sir Mangaldasa Nathubhai, Kt., C.S.I.	150
Rao Bahadur Bholanath Sarabhai	75
Rao Bahadur Motilal Lalabhai	50
Bapalal Manekial, Esq.	150
The Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I.	34
The Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridasa	25
The Hon. Mr. Badrudin Tyabji	25
The Hon. Mr. K. T. Telang, C.I.E.	20
Rao Bahadur Maganlal Bapubhai	100
Messrs. Dharamsi and Narottama Morarji Gocouldass	100
Jamnadasa Gigabhoy, Esq.	100
Zala Purashottamarai Sundarji, Esq.	100
Bajibhoy Manishankar Divan, Esq.	100
Dr. Amidasa Manji, L. M. & S.	100
Bakshi Chotalal Mathuradasa, Esq.	100
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THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

THE ordinary general meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held at the Society's rooms 6, Apollo Street, on Wednesday, the 25th ultimo, at 5-30 p.m. The following members were present :—Vice-President in the Chair.—Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha. Members of Council.—Messrs. Kharsetjee Rastamjee Cama and John de Cunha, Surgeon-Majors G. Waters and T. S. Weir, and Surgeon K. R. Kirtikar. Secretaries.—Messrs. Basil Scott and Luxman Ramchandra Vaidya. Curator of the Museum.—Mr. H. M. Phipson. Treasurer.—Captain W. P. Walshe. Members.—Messrs. J. R. Duxbury, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, D. A. D'Monte, Mansukhlal Hiralal Nazar, Sitaram Vishnu Sukthankar, Venayak Govind Gidh, H. W. de B. Prescott, and Jamnadas Premchand.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The election of the following new members was announced :—Mr. Damodar Krishna Karandikar, B.A., "Hermitage," Khamballa Hill, Bombay; Mr. Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathubhai, J. P., Girgaum Road, Bombay.

Mr. Kharsetjee Rastamjee Cama and Mr. E. R. Calthrop were elected auditors to audit the accounts of the Society. The following donation was announced and thanks voted to the donor :—To the Museum.—From Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, a complete suit of a Parsee gentleman's clothes.

Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha, Vice-President of the Society, then addressed the meeting thus :—Gentlemen,—Before entering on the subject of my address, allow me to express to you my thanks for the honour you have done me in electing me one of your Vice-Presidents. It was with no little diffidence and misgivings that I accepted the post, being conscious of my inability to perform its duties to your satisfaction. I had, moreover, at the outset one great difficulty to contend with. It is said that one who succeeds must have twice the merit of his predecessor in order to equal him. I have evinced here, I am afraid, scarcely half the worth of the distinguished anthropologist who occupied this chair before me, and was the founder of this Society. I hope, however, that your indulgence has not been wanting me during the course of the year now closing. I trust, besides, that I have not willingly been remiss in the discharge of my responsibility, nor incurred the blame of having, in any way, diminished the usefulness and lustre of this Society, instead of ever contributing towards its progress and prosperity.

In choosing the subject of my address this evening, I felt somewhat perplexed at the large array of materials before me. This great country, and even the populous city we live in, presents such a vast amount and variety of subjects for the study, and researches of the anthropologist, that it is the abundance, the surfeit, rather than the want or paucity of facts and ideas, that embarrasses and delays one's decision. I experienced this indecision myself, and hesitated long on the selection of the theme for this address until our honorary secretary kindly suggested that a paper on amulets and talismans, especially when duly illustrated, would be acceptable to the members of this Society. I have received with pleasure his suggestion, and brought here for your inspection some of the amulets, talismanic cups and other curiosities, which I have for some years been collecting both in India and in other countries. From the absolute want of leisure hitherto, I have unfortunately been prevented from cataloguing and describing them, and with the exception of a few *savants* and specialists who have examined them, this collection has remained quite unknown to the public. This circumstance has often led critics to discourage private collections, but the fact is that all public and national museums, as the British Museum, the *Cabinet du Roi* of Paris, the Hermitage of St. Petersburgh, and others, are mainly based on private collections, and without individual efforts no public gain can be secured. I am glad, therefore, to avail myself of the opportunity of exhibiting them here, not only because some of the articles are worth being seen and studied on account of their being very rare, and not a few perhaps unique, but from their affording us all some instruction along with amusement, mixing the useful with the agreeable, according to the Horatian *Qui miscuit utile dulci*. The subject of amulets and talismans, although of all-absorbing and universal interest, has somewhat narrowed the sphere of my exhibits from the impossibility of interpreting all their symbols and reading the inscriptions, and also from the difficulty in differentiating what is a pure amulet from what is but a mere seal, thus excluding from the list several articles which did not bear that character. But the topic is in itself of infinite variety relating to all climes and races, from the earliest time to the present, and it is impossible within the short space of time allotted to me to do more than draw a brief sketch of the subject, hoping, however, to enter into details on some future occasion. In the meantime let us inquire into the general character and nomenclature of amulets and talismans. The word "amulet" is of Arabic origin, derived from *hamalet*, a pendant, worn as a charm, hanging from the neck generally, but not invariably, to protect the wearer against sickness and other evils. This word eventually became *amuletum* in barbarous Latin, and from it was imported into almost all European languages. Another term commonly used in India is *tawiz*, which is derived from the Persian *aoîzhtan*, to suspend, and is closely allied to *hirz*, an amulet containing verses from the Koran, another synonym being *nuloli*, but this seems to be used only in Southern India. The word talisman, from the Arabic *talsim*, is said to be derived from the Greek *telesma*, meaning a figure cast in metal or cut in stone with certain mystical characters, made with astan ceremonies and under a particular constellation of stars. Others say that it is derived from *talama*, equivalent to the modern *moolah*, a member of the Mahomedan clergy who says prayers for others.

Amulets and talismans have similar uses, but the latter are said to import more powerful charms. The fundamental idea embodied in the use of amulets and talismans is the belief in the efficacy of certain things to ward off morbid infections, to guard from the evil eye, to preserve from particular accidents, to render invulnerable, to cure diseases when the body is already affected, and also to kill enemies. Such a belief has subsisted from times, immemorial being almost instinctive in man in the infancy of civilization, but in course of ages it modifies itself in harmony with the progressive enlightenment of mankind. Thus the savage, who first becomes aware of the evil in some of its multiform manifestations around his immediate material surroundings, protects himself against it with such rude charms and incantations as his untutored mind suggests. Then as in progress of time he meets with other evil influences, which are in general above his comprehension, he strives to counteract them by means of some mystic images and figures which are as incomprehensible as the evil itself. It is often at first a piece of bone, the tooth of an animal, the feather of a bird, or the root of a plant that the primitive man believes to be efficacious to protect him against the evil spirit. At a somewhat advanced stage he draws images as rudimentary as his inartistic imagination can conceive, and from these rough pictorial representations evolves, eventually such characters as can well represent his ideas. This outward manifestation of his mind is the result of a corresponding change in his religious belief, from fetishism to polytheism, and from this, by slow steps, to the higher sense of one's moral responsibility and the worship of one God. It is the concurrent and simultaneous ethnic and psychological volution in man. Now all these stages of human progress can be illustrated with a series of amulets and talismans, bearing images and formulæ, which are, in reality, so many elementary monuments of the intellectual and moral progress of mankind. These early stages are sometimes totally passed away, but the ideas, that once swayed the mind of those ancient peoples, embodied in some palpable form, remain, nearly the same. They remind one of that well-known saying of Ovid, *Fictum abut monumenta manent*. It would be impossible for me to enter here into details, but as a summary of the facts relating to this subject, which may well be extended and amplified into a voluminous dissertation, let me state, in short, that the primordial belief in amulets and talismans is not only not confined to uncivilized or semi-barbarous peoples, but that the original germ of this practice, declaring itself in numerous associations and new developments, affirms itself, can be traced in the various gems and jewels now used amongst the most highly civilized and educated of mankind. It is not enough for man and to give up the fetish and adopt a more rational creed, it is not sufficient to substitute more elegant figures for the hideous half human half animal representations or composite monsters which generally cover the surface of these amulets. It becomes necessary in course of time to give up the sacrificial rites offered to numerous deities, often the one contending against the other, to cease propitiating useless and grotesque entities, to profess openly the hatred of idolatory, and proclaim the doctrine of iconoclasticism; it is at last essential that our religious ideal should be raised to the belief in the unity of Godhead, the fatherhood of God, and the brotherhood of man with corresponding moral obligations. At this stage the amulet assumes a different form, and is fairly represented by the Mahomedan faith. It is comparatively a high stage, but there is one other still higher than this; it is represented by the Christian form of amulets. In this the primitive idea of the superstitious prophylactic power with which the amulets are endowed is greatly modified. There is no longer in it any belief in the efficacy of bodily charms themselves, nor in the more or less pretty images or sculptures as in the earlier state of civilization, or in that of the formulæ or sentences inscribed on the stone or metal as among the Jews and Mahomedans. The traditional use of amulets, the instinctive attachment to talismans, however, now inspires itself in a higher motive, and, assuming the shape of medals, crosses, and relics of the Saints, carries one from this terrestrial abode to those regions where God and His elected are believed to dispense protection, less against the ordinary evils of this world, than against the temptations of the world itself obstructing one's way to eternal bliss in the next life. This is certainly the noblest ideal yet reached by man, and is daily represented by a new form of amulets. It is indeed the highest development from such vade beginnings, and the survival of a primitive belief in luck, whose true account of genesis this is as well.

Some of my hearers may perhaps object to my naming them amulets, judging the term too profane to be applied to the sacredness of such holy objects, but no reverential feelings can militate against the logic of facts, as no amount of sentimentalism can overcome the force of the truth; for the fundamental idea throughout all the various grades of this practice remains the same, modified though it be, as I have said before, in accordance with the progressive spirit of the age. This is the religious view of our modern amulets, but there is a social one as well. It is that represented by the *souvenirs*, the *porte-bonheurs*,, the mementoes of different sizes and various shapes, seen in every civilized assembly of ladies and gentlemen, wherein sympathy and affection act as charms and play the part of amulets possessing in the abstract all their virtues against the evils of this life. It is not difficult for any of us in this great city where civilization seems to overlap barbarism to see at a glance, as if so many layers in a single geological formation, the various stages of superstitious belief and enlightened mannerism of social life indicated by the different sorts of amulets fastened to the bodies of men, women, and children of as many different races and ranks in society. Thus one meets in the street with a passer-by who has fastened a tiger's tooth or nail to his waist; not far from him another with a silver piece with the surahs from the Koran; elsewhere a Jew with a heart-shaped breast-plate with an inscription in Hebrew, then a Christian with a cross or medal suspended from his neck; and, lastly, an elegantly dressed individual with emblematic devices on his rings, watch guards or chains. But I must hasten to another and more interesting portion of this subject, the description of the amulets themselves.

Passing on then to describe the amulets and talismans, let us begin with the Babylonian and Assyrian ones, as the earliest of them all. It is hard to fix their date, but Assyriologists assure us that some of them may be as old as 2,000 years B. C. Now, although the earliest and most interesting of all, there is yet another class which is as much interesting; I mean the Egyptian scarabei or beetles. While the former are executed in stone much harder than marble, and are valued not only for the beauty of workmanship, but also for the quality of the stone, which may be jasper, cornelian, sardonyx, amethyst, emerald or any other gem of high price, the scarabei are, on the contrary, wrought in steatite and soft materials, including baked clay; for even the poorer classes among the Egyptians used them of so simple a description of materials as clay, and carried them about the body, like the silver crosses and little Madonnas in our own days, the beetle being an object of their veneration. Like the Assyrian and Babylonian cylinders they were bored with a small hole so as to be worn strung on a thread, wire, or ribbon as charms on the wrist or round the neck. In some cases the scarabei had, like the cylinders, intaglio seals impressed upon them, but these are monuments of a later age, of the revived empire, when they obtained the power of engraving in hard stones for rich classes the finest amulets in lapis lazuli belonging to the Greco-Egyptian period. But to return to the Assyrians and Babylonians. It is worth noting that in spite of the skill and knowledge of these ancient peoples, from whom both Greece and Rome derived a great many of their ideas, customs, and superstitions, and through the latter ourselves at the present day, and in spite of their wonderful progress in arts and sciences, they had a religion of the lowest and most degrading type. Believing in a multitude of gods, they were thereby prevented, like many other semi-barbarous nations, from having a true insight into natural phenomena, attributing every change in nature to the people, and having recourse to wailing prayers, ridiculous rites, and useless sacrifices to propitiate the deities who were supposed to hold their destiny in their hands. Such a belief and such a worship naturally gave rise to the invention of incantations and spells called by the Latins *carmen*, whence the English word charm, and to certain formulæ, which were either recited by the sorceror to charm away the evil, or, when inscribed on stone or metal, fastened to the body as a safeguard against all misfortunes. Among these talismans and amulets there were, first of all, bands of cloth, covered with some kind of writing, and attached to the garments, like the phylacteries of the Jews. They may, perhaps, have been the source from which have descended to us the bands now used by a certain section of Christians as measures of the miraculously preserved bodies of Saints, such as the bands of St. Francis Xavier in India. Then the Assyrians and Babylonians had their talismans and amulets engraven in different materials with images of divinities or genii, and inscribe with formulæ in cuneiform characters and in the Accadian language. Sometimes they bore but one word, the old Chaldean word *Sekem*, the hidden name of God, which amongst the Talmudic and Cabalistic Jews, and later on amongst the Arabs, was supposed, akin perhaps to the sacred *Om* of the Brahmans, to be endowed with supernatural power, hence the celebrated

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DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW.
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. C. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a Consignment of very best Ivory-Handled Sheffield Cutlery, with through Tang. These have been made specially to our order by one of the best Manufacturers and are offered at exceptionally low prices.

18, Marine Street, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 18.

RUPEE SECURITIES advanced in London yesterday per cent. for Fours, and ⅛ for 4½ per cents., say, to £68⅞, and £73½, respectively. Indian Sterling Loan was also ¼ per cent. higher at 105¼. Silver was unaltered at 44d. per oz. Consols at 102½, and Rentes in Paris at 106¾, show no change.

In the Mincing Lane Markets, Linseed was easy, but unaltered in value. Rapeseed was dull, and Calcutta Brown, to arrive, was 6d. per quarter lower. Coffee was easier, and both Middling Plantation and Medium Mysore were 1s. per cwt. down. The Wheat Market continued dull, but quotations come unaltered for all descriptions. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 1,320,000 quarters, which is 140,000 quarters more than last Friday's figures.

Liverpool was steady throughout yesterday, with prices quite unchanged, both for spot and arrival Cotton. The day's sales were 10,000 bales, inclusive of 1,000 bales Surats. The Imports were again 19,000 bales. To-day the same steady tone prevailed, and the total sales reached the same figures, including, however, a larger proportion of Surats at 1,500 bales. The Imports were heavier at 22,000 bales. The only change in spot prices was an advance of 1-16d. per lb. in "Good Dhollera ; but in American Arrivals there was a decline of 1-64d. in March-April, and May to July, deliveries, rates remaining otherwise unaltered. "Fine" Broach, with "Fully Good" clause, is reported to have been done, for February-March shipment, at 5 5-16d., which is 1-32d. higher than the rate given last Friday, and 1-16d. below the spot value of this class.

The weekly statistics wired from Liverpool show a slight increase in business, the sales having been 4,000 bales more, at 65,000 bales, than for the previous week ; the quantity taken by the trade and forwarded, however, was 6,000 bales less, at 72,000 bales. The Imports were considerably lighter at 90,000 bales, against 166,000 bales during the preceding week. The total Stock stood yesterday at 852,000 bales, and had thus increased by 12,000 bales during the week. Of Surats the Stock was 1,000 bales lighter, at 62,000 bales. The total visible supply, which was estimated yesterday at 3,020,000 bales, had become greater by 40,000 bales since the previous Friday ; of East Indian Cotton there were 19,000 bales more in sight, at 346,000 bales.

The spot price was unaltered at 10⅜ cents. in New York yesterday ; but June Futures were four points down at 10·75 cents., though the Receipts at the Ports were only 5,000 bales, against 13,000 bales, and 19,000 bales for the two previous years, respectively. To-day there was a further drop of four points in Futures at the quotation of 10·71 cents. ; but the spot rate was unchanged. The Receipts were 11,000 bales, compared with the same quantity last year, and 16,000 bales in 1886. The American Exports to Europe were upon a much smaller scale than during the previous week, say, 30,000 bales less to Great Britain, and 23,000 bales less to the Continent. The Stock at the U. S. Ports had meantime diminished by 22,000 bales ; that at the Interior Ports was 10,000 bales lighter, at 380,000 bales.

From the subjoined comparative statement it will be seen that the excess in American Receipts, compared with last season, remains exactly the same as it was a week ago, *viz.* 82,000 bales, the week's arrivals in both years having reached the same figures ; but as against 1885-86 the increase is 336,000 bales, against 352,000 bales shown a week ago. The falling-off in the visible supply compared with the two preceding years, which last week was 295,000 bales, and 128,000 bales, respectively, has in the meantime become reduced to 214,000 bales, and 108,000 bales. The figures for the Liverpool Stock show that the diminution compared with last year has contracted to some 62,000 bales ; while as against the year before the increase now shown is 158,000 bales. Taking the above figures in connection with the present price of Mid-Uplands in Liverpool (which, it will be noticed, is 7-16d. higher than the rate it stood at last year, and ⅜d. above the quotation in 1886 at this time) and bearing in mind the influence of Manchester, it is difficult to see how any upward movement in the price of the staple can be sustained under present circumstances ; while a full realization of the larger estimates of the American Crop outturn might well lead to some decline in rates, our own expected deficiency of outturn notwithstanding.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1887	1886	1885
Week's receipts	86,000	86,000	102,000
" exports to U. K.	44,000	69,000	39,000
" " Continent	15,000	32,000	47,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,750,000	4,668,000	4,414,000
" exports to U. K. " "	1,955,000	2,034,000	1,505,000
" Cont. " "	1,314,000	1,299,000	1,378,000
Stock in the Ports	883,000	862,000	1,012,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 17th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1887	1886	1885
Total supply of all kinds	3,020,000	3,234,280	3,127,710
" Surats	346,000	373,490	254,880
For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool	852,000	913,830	673,920
" London	26,000	10,000	18,000
American Afloat	190,000	240,000	218,000
East Indian "	26,000	43,000	39,000
	1,094,000	1,206,830	948,920
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 9-16d.	5½d.	4 13-16d.
" Good Fair Dhollerah	4 3-16d.	4d.	4 1-16d.
Difference	1 ⅛d.	1½d.	⅞d.

Our market has been quieter to-day as to the amount of business transacted, and enquiry from exporters has been slack, especially for arrival contracts, a little demand for Bhownuggur being all that we have heard of on this line. Rather higher rates were generally quoted in the morning, but eventually dealers accepted yesterday's rates in most cases, and the market at closing may be called steady at these. The reported sales comprise some 750 bales of Bengals, at Rs. 175-85½ ; 400 Dhulia, at Rs. 196½ ; 300 Barsi, at Rs. 222 ; 200 Khangaum, at Rs. 213½-16 ; 150 Karanja, at Rs. 217½ ; and 200 Mowa, at Rs. 220½-22. A small lot of ready Fine Broach changed hands at Rs. 246. The following are this afternoon's official quotations for the principal growths :—

	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals	184-5	179-80	175-6	Rdy and Feb.
Do.	186-7	180	177	March.
Khangaum	...	218-9	213-4	Feb.
Do.	...	218	212	March.
Julgaum	...	210-11	205	Feb.
Do.	...	210	204	March.
Broach	243	235	231	March.
Bhownuggur	220	210-11	202	April.
Dhollera / Bombay pressed	215	205	196	March and April.
Dharwar	...	...	209	May.
Westerns	...	...	191	do.

SEEDS and WHEAT continue without any movement of importance. Very little is doing in any kind, either ready or forward ; and though rates may be called easier all round, they are quoted as before.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	7,689 bales.
Wheat	12,328 cwt.
Linseed	8,401 "
Gingelly	4,624 "
Groundnuts	8,292 "

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady, with previous rates quoted for ready business, and a little more enquiry for arrival tonnage. The Friary (s) is reported to have been fixed for the United Kingdom or Continent, for March-April loading, at 19s. 6d. per ton ; and we hear that another steamer has been taken up by speculators to load in April for the U. K. or two Mediterranean ports, at 20s. per ton. The Wilson line is reported to have booked some 1,500 tons of cargo at 16s. 3d. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—There has been a steady feeling in this market to-day, and rates for Bank Paper and Transfers have ruled 1-32d. higher than yesterday. Credits are now quoted at 1s. 5 1-32d. which is the buying rate for delivery to the end of April, 1s. 5d. being named for May. We quote ready :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 29-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 ¾d.	"
Do. 2 months' sight	1s. 4 31-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 5 1-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·79½.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER, in sympathy with better markets in London and Calcutta, has been firmer at higher rates. Fours for cash and the early March account close, at 97¾, the cash quotation having touched 97 13-16 ; while for the end of March 97 9-16 has been quoted ; but the market has been without animation. 103¾ is the nominal quotation for 4½ per cent. paper.

SHARES.—There has been little doing in this market to-day, and the only changes we have to note are an advance of Rs. 10 in Howard and Bullough Mill ; and of Rs. 7½ in Imperial ; a decline of Rs. 10 in New Berar Press ; and an advance of Rs. 2½ in Mofussil Press, Bombay Bank shares are Re. 1¼ higher.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HORMARJEE—February 19, at Mazagon Castle, the residence of the Dowager Lady Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the wife of Mr. H. A. Hormarjee, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CROWHURST—THOMAS—Feby. 16, at Christ Church, City Ahmedabad, by the Rev. P. Bruce Horne, Mr. Donald Crowhurst, Unattached List (Govt. Telegraph Department), to Mabel Millicent Mary Anne (Millie), second daughter of Mr. J. G. Thomas, Telegraph Master, Govt. Telegraph Department.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

DOYLE—ELLIS—February 14, at Ajmere, by the Rev B H Skolton, Chaplain, M Doyle, Medical Department, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, to Ida Florence, third daughter of the late James Ellis.

DEATHS.

KUNNING—February 10, at Nowshera, George Kunning, Apothecary, Bengal Subordinate Medical Department, aged 46 years.

STANLEY—February 14, at Egmore, Madras, after a short but painful illness, Frederick L. A. M. Stanley, of Peckham, London, aged 74 years and 6 days.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1888.

THE announcement that in August Lord Dufferin will take up the duties of British Ambassador to the Italian Court at Rome is incorrect. Our Calcutta correspondent telegraphs on good authority that the Viceroy will not leave India before November at the soonest. Nevertheless the selection of Lord Dufferin to represent the British Government in the Italian capital will create surprise in India and a sensation in Europe. It is an event far greater in its significance than the refusal of Sir James Fergusson to answer the question whether the Government contemplate entering into an engagement which will place the strength of the British Navy between Italy and French invasion. Indeed, there is more real significance in the resolve of the Cabinet to avail itself of Lord Dufferin's desire to leave India for domestic reasons and to send him to Rome than could attach to the most explicit reply which the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs could have given to the question asked him in the House of Commons. The present Viceroy of India is by bent and training a diplomatist—a diplomatist of the highest reputation, and one in whom the Government and the public have always placed the fullest confidence. He has always been regarded as the trump diplomatic card to be played in moments of special delicacy or difficulty. Lord Dufferin was sent to the British Embassy at St. Petersburg when it was deemed opportune to establish better relations with Russia after the conflict of influence and diplomacy which had eventuated in the Treaty of Berlin. A little later on, when the troubles in Egypt had come to a head, it was decided to place him at Constantinople, where his tact and discretion kept the Sublime Porte on the right side, while the Arabi episode was being dealt with in Egypt. A little later on he proceeded to Cairo, where he did valuable service in reconciling reasonable Egyptian opinion to the restoration of Tewfik under British auspices. He is emphatically the Ambassador for an emergency. The decision which sends him to Italy will be accepted everywhere as an indication of the growing importance of that Power in the momentous combinations which are now taking shape. It will please the Italians immensely to find that the value of their alliance receives such a striking recognition. In Germany and in Austria it will be understood that the English Government in drawing closer the bonds of friendship with Italy has made a very perceptible advance in the direction of a more complete understanding with the Central Powers, with which Italy is in close alliance. To join that alliance, as Italy has done, will be more easy, as it will require British opinion to go only a short step further in the same direction, to complete "the guarantee of peace" which is so much desired by all who dread war—that is to say, by all the Powers, except Russia and France, which are assumed to be conspiring against the repose of Europe.

Lord Salisbury has, hitherto, declined to join the Central Alliance, and is understood to aim at utilising it for the maintenance of the *status quo* in the Mediterranean, the British Fleet guaranteeing Italy against invasion on the part of France, so that the military forces of that country would be available for the defence of Austria against Russia. The difficulty of limiting the obligation incurred, or the co-relative danger, is very great, and will probably increase as the complications develop. Here there will be full scope for the sagacity of a practised diplomatist. With Lord Dufferin at Rome there will be some ground to hope that the two Powers, which have most reason to desire peace for its own sake, will not be made use of to get Prince Bismarck's chesnuts out of the fire, and that the understanding arrived at for concerted action with a view to averting war will not be turned to account for purposes of aggrandisement which, if not avowed, are not wholly concealed. For the moment the German Chancellor is engaged in combining four of the great Powers against the other two, to compel them to keep the peace. But it is scarcely a year since Europe heard of a Russo-German alliance. In February last year Sir Charles Dilke alluded to the belief which prevailed, that Germany and Russia understand one another in regard to Turkey, and said, that "although people in this country are inclined to flatter themselves that Germany must be really friendly to England at all times, yet even so late as when Lord Salisbury was Prime Minister in 1885, the relations between France and Germany were distinctly better than between Germany and England." While Lord Roseberry was at the Foreign Office his lordship was considered to be "very German," and the relations between Berlin and London improved ; but there is certainly some danger in counting too absolutely on the sincerity of Prince Bismarck's friendship, which is always based on the principle *do ut des*—I give that you may give. Is the existing danger of war altogether due to the aggressiveness of the two Powers, which are popularly supposed to be the only enemies of peace? Setting aside, for the moment the Russian concentration of troops in Galicia, which may or may not be a measure dictated by the alleged necessity of providing against an invasion of Russian territory, what is the situation in regard to France? President Carnot is not only a man of peace, but he was elected by men of all parties for the express reason that he had no sympathy with the military spirit symbolised in General Boulanger. All France fully recognises that the necessary preparations for war are far from complete, that the time has not yet come, and that to precipitate war would be to play into the hands of her greatest enemy. Is France then working for war this year or next? There is no sign or symptom that she is doing anything of the kind, but there is every evidence that she realises the necessity of carrying out the policy of peace which the new President has so earnestly proclaimed. A year ago it was understood, even by General Boulanger himself, that though France was strong for defensive purposes, she was not strong enough to begin a war, and this feeling has certainly become stronger and more general since then. The addition of seven hundred thousand soldiers in the interval to the immense force which Germany could place upon her frontier is not in itself calculated to permit the growth of illusions. That France desires war and is eager to precipitate it, we are not called upon to believe. It is of more importance to note that precisely as the armed strength at the disposal of the German Chancellery augments, so the prospect of peace grows more and more precarious. When we remember that Prince Bismarck has made his political fortune and built up the German Empire by fighting defensive wars, in which his adversaries one after the other were impelled by the blind fates to strike the first blows which they found him so well prepared to parry and return, the prospect of peace does not grow more bright as we see his provident precautions taking new developments from month to month. If Russia commit the fault of sending her troops across the Galician frontier we shall have war, just as there was war when the Austrians took the field and precipitated the events which culminated at Koniugratz. Whether France would send an army against Metz in the endeavour to support Russia is doubtful. The moment that doubt arises, there is good ground for circumspection on the part of the Power that would be left to fight single-handed the two Central Allies. These considerations make for peace. Provided the understanding, which has to all appearance been established between England and Italy, strengthens those considerations, it will add materially to the chances of tiding over the present year without war. But a very real danger may lurk in the fact that Prince Bismarck may see in this new *rapprochement* an opportunity, such as he would prize, for precipitating a war in which all the allies and all the chances would be on his side. It would be a war of dupes for all concerned, except for the one Power, which could alone profit by it.

With Lord Dufferin at the Court of King Humbert it may possibly be found that the duty of maintaining peace in the Mediterranean need not involve our entanglement in continental complications of a far reaching kind. That Italy and England acting in concert can exercise a predominant influence in the Mediterranean cannot be doubted. The Italian navy is not equal to that of France, but added to that of England it would give us an indisputable superiority. The first Napoleon held that Italy ought to be able to maintain a navy superior to that of France, owing to the greater extent of her coast line, and the capacity and situation of her ports. The Genoese mariners are equal to any sailors in the world. It may be a question whether the Italians were well inspired in investing millions in the construction of iron-clads larger than any which either the English or the French Admiralties have thought it necessary to build. But until they are sunk or destroyed they will be very formidable to other war vessels, whether armoured or unarmoured. The extent of the coast line and the ease with which an invading force could cut the railways from north to south of the Peninsula, exposes Italy to the special danger from which the understanding with England, actual or prospective, is intended to deliver her. If her large army be set free from the duty of guarding an immense coast line, it can be concentrated behind the Alpine passes, ready either to threaten the French frontier, or to move to the defence of Austria if menaced by Russia. In the Crimea the Sardinian soldiers showed that they could encounter those of the Czar on equal terms. The weakness of Italy is to be found in her finances, rather than in her army or navy, both of which have been developed rather beyond her means. There has been this year a deficit of four millions, which the ill-advised adventure in Abyssinia will not lessen. The English alliance may easily lead to the floating of an Italian loan in London.

THE truth that the good which a good man does lives after him is well illustrated in the case of the Goculalji Memorial Fund, the completion of which is notified in a letter to the Bombay University which we publish in another column. Nearly ten years have passed since Rao Bahadur Sujna Goculalji died, leaving behind him a good name and a memory widely cherished not only amongst his own countrymen, but amongst the British officers with whom his functions as Dewan of Junagadh had brought him in contact. The form of the memorial is exceedingly appropriate to the character and pursuits of Mr. Goculalji. Perhaps it would be doing no injustice to his political and administrative capacities—high though both were—to say that he was a scholar and a Vedantist first, and a statesman afterwards. Hence the propriety of providing that the proceeds of the endowment fund of Rs. 15,000 shall be applied mainly in the form of a scholarship for encouraging proficiency in the Vedanta of the Sunkaracharya system of philosophy. Like another eminent Kathiawar statesman, Mr. Gowrishankar Udayashankar, Mr. Goculalji found time, even amid the duties of office, to pay constant allegiance to the claims of the Vedanta, and his sympathetic biographer Mr. Mansukharam Suryaram Tripathi, himself a diligent student of the same philosophy, tells us that "he was so well versed in the Vedanta that even some of its professional saints, the Sanyasis, were struck with his profound knowledge of its esoteric as well as exoteric doctrines, and praised him for it." As to his political career it is curious to note that when a mere youth it was foretold of him by a shrewd observer that he would some day be Dewan of Junagadh, and that the same prescient prophet foretold that Mr. Nanabhai Haridas would not end his professional career before he had taken his seat on the Bench of the Bombay High Court. His administration was enlightened and as progressive as in the circumstances of the day it was possible to be—for the Junagadh of 1878 was in all respects except that of time much more than ten years removed from the prospering and progressing Junagadh of to-day. But, as Mr. J. B. Peile acknowledged, Mr. Gocialji's policy was single-minded, and he always acted wisely as far as the measures taken by the State were directed by his authority. Mr. Peile found his equal only in Mr. Gowrishankar, and to those who know anything of the politics of Kathiawar this will seem high praise. He was confessedly a man whose memory deserved a memorial, and none more appropriate could have been chosen than one which will associate his name with the efforts of the University of Bombay in the furtherance of ancient learning.

IN spite of statements purporting to be made on high authority, we are satisfied, on evidence which high authority itself cannot dispute, that the Deputy Surgeon-Generalship, before being offered to Dr. Hojel, was offered in succession, in the order of their seniority, to four at least of the five Brigade-Surgeons whom we named on Friday, and that they severally declined promotion before Dr. Hojel had an opportunity of doing so. As to what is called "our little fable" of the emoluments of private practice being preferred in some cases to promotion, there is just as much and no more of a little fable in the case of, let us say, "A." as in that of, let us say, "B." The only obvious fable in the business is that which high authority introduced when it spoke of the private practice of Army Surgeons averaging Rs. 50 a month, an estimate which, if true, has no relation whatever to the cases of some of those who met the offer of promotion with a *Nolo episcopari*. As to the statement made also on high authority that the five Brigade-Surgeons senior to Dr. Hojel were disqualified under the age rules, it would be found if those who make it were to refer to a higher that the first four on the list who are senior to Dr. Hojel declined it at once, and that reference to the Government of India was made only in the case of Dr. Sexton. The question is not of great public interest, but as an altogether unnecessary endeavour has been made to persuade the public that certain deserving officers have been passed over in distributing promotion, we think it right that the truth of the matter should be stated.

H. H. THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE, during his recent visit here, generously placed a cheque for Rs. 1,000 at the disposal of the committee of the Cama Hospital Endowment Fund. We understand it is proposed to utilize His Highness' gift in starting a charitable organization for extending the work of the hospital to the houses of the patients.

THE *Jam-e-Jamshed* hears that from April next, the office of Advocate-General will be abolished in Bombay and Madras, the Finance Committee having recommended its amalgamation with the post of Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.

MR. BARBOUR will not return to India till July at the earliest.

MR. GUILDFORD MOLESWORTH proceeds shortly to Burma to inspect the progress of the Toongoo-Mandalay Railway.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT after the production of the Budget will make a tour southwards, visiting on his journey the works of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company.

IT is probable that a deputy will shortly be appointed to the office of Financial Secretary to the Government of India.

THE Lord Bishop of Calcutta, is expected to leave Calcutta for England on the 9th proximo, and will be absent for about eight months. His lordship's immediate object in visiting England is to represent India at the Pan-Anglican Synod, which will assemble at Lambeth Palace.

LORD DUFFERIN will not, it is understood, occupy the new Government House at Simla on his return to the hills. On his way to Simla, his Excellency will probably visit Rewah and Lucknow.

DR. MURRAY THOMSON, Chemical Examiner in the N.-W. Provinces, takes furlough next month, probably not to return. He will be succeeded by Dr. W. Moir, Civil Surgeon of Meerut.

COLONEL LAW, Political Agent in Bikanir, goes to Dehra in charge of Yakub Khan on being relieved by Major Talbot next month.

THE Government of India having desired that the question of compulsory retirement from the Bengal Pilot Service raised by Mr. Daly's case should be considered in connection with the redistribution of tonnage, it has been referred to the Committee that has just been appointed.

A NUMBER of Mahomedan gentlemen assembled recently at the house of Sirdar Mahomed Hyat Khan, C. S. I., District Judge, Mooltan, when an expression of deep regret at the impending departure of Lord Dufferin was recorded.

THE case for the defence into the Punjab University inquiry was commenced on Friday morning.

AT a meeting of the Syndicate of the Punjab University held on Wednesday, it was ordered that the budget for 1888 be printed for preliminary distribution. The Vice-Chancellor also generously promised to continue the Sanskrit Scholarship hitherto given by Bishop French, and a vote of thanks was recorded to the Registrar and his staff for having brought out the results of the Middle School Examination within five weeks of the test period.

PRIVATE MULLIGAN, the soldier who shot two corporals in the Scots Fusiliers, was hanged on Wednesday in the Central Jail, Rangoon. During his imprisonment he appeared callous. He passed a restless night, had a bath early in the morning, and then walked firmly to the scaffold. The Jail Superintendent asked if he wished to say anything. Mulligan said he should like to shake hands with all present. He was then unmanacled and allowed to do so. Father Sadoux, a catholic priest, attended him to the last, and Mulligan appeared affected when bidding him adieu ; but it was only for a moment. He walked briskly under the noose, which was speedily adjusted by a European prisoner who officiated as hangman, and in forty seconds after the drop fell life appeared to be extinct. The body was handed to Father Sadoux for interment next morning. The last European executed was in March 1886—also a soldier—for shooting a sergeant, and strangely enough in the same barracks where Mulligan's double murder was perpetrated.

THE four appeals arising out of the suit against the estate of the late Maharaja of

TELEGRAMS.

LORD DUFFERIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SUNDAY.

Reuter's statement that Lord Dufferin will enter upon his duties as Ambassador at Rome in August is incorrect.

The departure of Lord Dufferin from India will certainly not take place before November.

It may be as well to repeat that his lordship's reasons for bringing his tenure of the Viceroyalty to a close in November next are purely private.

The Viceroy in his speech in the Legislative Council expressly stated that there have been no differences with the Secretary of State, and that nothing had happened in India to make the position less attractive or agreeable than when he first arrived. I am assured that all rumours attributing other than domestic reasons for the determination of Lord Dufferin are quite unfounded.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, FEB. 17.

Lord Dufferin succeeds Sir John Saville Lumley, G.C.B., as British Ambassador at Rome.

He will enter upon the duties of his new appointment in August.

THE DEBATE ON THE CRIMES ACT.

FEB. 18.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Parnell's motion, regarding the Crimes Act, was rejected by a majority of 88 votes.

A NEW PEER.

FEB. 19.

Sir Henry Holland, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been raised to the peerage.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

FEB. 18.

Mr. R. K. Causton, Liberal, has defeated Mr. Beddall, Conservative candidate for Southwark West, by a majority of 1,200 votes, replacing Mr. Arthur Cohen, Liberal, who had resigned his seat.

FEB. 19.

Mr. Thomas Ryburn Buchanan, now a Liberal, but formerly a Liberal Unionist, has been re-elected for Edinburgh West, defeating Mr. Thomas Raleigh, Unionist candidate, by a majority of 48 votes.

THE TRAFALGAR SQUARE RIOTS.

Mr. Cunninghame Graham and Mr. Burns, who were imprisoned for taking leading parts in the Trafalgar Square riots, have now been released.

THE AMERICAN FISHERIES TREATY.

OTTAWA, FEB. 17.

The Canadian papers are dissatisfied with the Fisheries Treaty. They consider it as a surrender on the part of Canada to the demand of the United States.

COMPLICATIONS WITH VENEZUELA.

NEW YORK, FEB. 18.

M. L. F. Castillo, Venezuelan Consul at New York, has reported that the Governor of British Guiana has, in pursuance of instructions from Lord Salisbury, sent a force to seize the auriferous regions in the Zuruars belonging to the Republic of Venezuela.

THE AMERICAN RAILWAY STRIKE.

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 18.

The strike on the Philadelphia and Reading Railway has terminated.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

PARIS, FEB. 18.

The Budget Committee has reversed the vote of the Chamber of Deputies.

M. Tirard will therefore continue in office.

FRANCE AND TURKEY

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 18.

The enquiry into the incident of the French Consulate at Damascus shows that the Consulate was not violated.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA FEB. 18

The appointment of the Maharaja of Vizianagram as an Additional Member of the Viceregal Council is gazetted.

Captain Temple, Cantonment Magistrate, Mandalay, is appointed Assistant Commissioner on the Second Grade, Burma, but continues at Mandalay.

The Rev. Mr. Davies, who arrived on the 2nd February to be a junior Chaplain, Bengal, has been placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-West Provinces.

Brigadier Collett, Commanding the 3rd Brigade, Burma, is appointed Brigadier on the general establishment, *vice* Sir J. Hudson, promoted.

Lieutenants Barnes and Jones, of the East Lancashire Regiment, are admitted to the Staff Corps, and appointed to the 18th Bengal Lancers and the 14th Bengal Infantry.

Mr. Cooney is appointed Lieutenant of the Hyderabad Volunteers.

Furlough.—Captain Adye, 1st Hyderabad Infantry; Surgeon-Major O'Connor, 6th Bengal Cavalry, Colonel Aislabie 3rd Sikh Infantry; and Surgeon Barry, 15th Bengal Cavalry, one year each; Surgeon-Major Fullerton, Agency Surgeon, Beluchistan, one year and 213 days days; Colonel Chatterton, Commandant Presidency Volunteers, 228 days; Colonel McNeile, Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to the Bengal Government, special leave for one year under the October resolution.

Promotions. To be Colonels:—Lieutenant-Colonels Stafford, Bombay Cavalry, and Austin, Madras Staff. To be Majors:—Captain and Brevet Major Abbott.

Captain Hatton resigns the Adjutancy of the Surma Valley Light Horse.

With the sanction of her Majesty the Governor-General in Council re-appoints Captain Hext, Director of the Indian Marine, for a further term of five years.

The Director-General of Telegraphs in India assumes charge of the Indo-European Telegraph on the 15th February. His title in future will be Director-General of Telegraphs.

The Viceroy and Lady Dufferin proceed on a visit to Darjeeling from the 2nd to the 6th March. They occupy the Shrubbery. The Prince of Saxe-Weimar arrives here on Sunday. He will be the guest of the Viceroy. The Viceroy leaves the Presidency for Simla about the 27th of March.

THE MADRAS RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 19.

All winners at the recent Madras Race Meeting have been settled with within three weeks of the termination of the meeting, and there are no defaulters. Mr. Hamilton Holmes, secretary, paid away Rs. 40,000 to the winners yesterday.

The prospectus for the next year will be issued as soon as the new Calcutta rules are published. The local Stewards are trying to get the Calcutta Stewards to amalgamate the two Calcutta meetings in the interests of the Madras meeting, and have addressed them thereon.

SIR CHARLES ARBUTHNOT.

The Commander-in-Chief remains here for a month and then returns to Ooty.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

It is probable that Chief Justice Collins will take leave in the coming hot season.

THE MADRAS FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

The Governor opened the Madras Fine Arts Exhibition yesterday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

The Bombay mails of the 8th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, FEB. 17.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Alnwick, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

ZANZIBAR, FEB. 18.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's steamer Malacca left here this morning for Bombay direct.

SINGAPORE, FEB. 17.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Company's s. s. Amphitrite, from Hongkong, left here for Bombay this evening.

COLOMBO, FEB. 19.

French Mail steamer Sind, from China, arrived.

French Mail steamer Tanais, left for Calcutta, to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed steady	
Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16d.
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
7 lb. Shirtings	5 1/2
8¼ lb. Shirtings	6 1/2
40s. Mules Twist	9 1/2
3 per cent. Consols for account	102⅛
Bar Silver	44
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68⅝
4½ per cent. do.	73½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105¼

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	65,000	bales.
" " " Surats	6,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	90,000	"
" " " Surats	5,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	852,000	"
" " Surats	62,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	20,000	"

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(FEBRUARY 19.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Tehran route interrupted beyond Emden.

Moulmein route interrupted beyond Siam.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 3RD FEBRUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Surat, Captain J. L. Parfit, with the English mails of the 3rd February, arrived in harbour at 3 o'clock this morning.

THE attempts of Government to promote emigration from densely populated districts of India to thinly settled parts are liable to be frustrated in unexpected ways. Thus a Nepalese Brahman family recently settled in Lakhimpur, and the Commissioner hoped great things for the future colony which had so important a nucleus. But the wife of a leading member of the family eloped with a Nepalese ex-sepoy of lower caste, and although the man was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment, the community said that, in their country, he would have been executed in a very revolting manner, while she would have had her nose cut off. They resolved to return from a country where domestic happiness was so little protected. Indeed, they were obliged to return to their country for a time in order to go through the proper ceremonies of purification.

THE *Englishman* hears that a powerful syndicate have been formed in Calcutta for the purpose of operating for a rise in the gunny-bag market. It is headed by two well-known local capitalists, and includes several wealthy natives. Purchases of gunny-bags on a large scale have already been made by brokers entrusted with the conduct of the venture. Since the jute mills have been working on short time, transactions of this kind have so increased that speculators virtually control the market for ready jute goods, and have in a great measure taken the place of the mills in supplying consumers. The danger lurking in such an anomalous situation is fully recognised by the Jute Manufacturers' Association, which recently found it advisable to raise the prices of certain goods in a dull market in order to support speculators who had been unable to dispose profitably of their purchases. The operations of the Syndicate will, of course, be directed to securing, by its financial strength, results even more favourable than have been attained of late by the independent action of smaller speculators.

IT is now definitely settled that the Agricultural Conference at Delhi is to be held between the 29th March and the 4th of April. The main subject for discussion will be the policy to be pursued in the establishment of Civil Veterinary Departments. Until recently it was believed that civil requirements would be met by the transfer to Provinces of surplus officers from the military establishment, which was under contemplated reduction. No reduction has been found possible. The Secretary of State has accordingly required that the question should be considered how the needs of the country for the treatment of cattle-disease can be most suitably met. The cognate question of the expansion of the Horse Breeding Department, so as to include operations connected with cattle, will also come under consideration. A third subject which we understand will be discussed, is the improvement of the Dehra Forest School for the purpose of providing the Forest Department with a more highly trained class of indigenous Forest officials, for which purpose the teaching staff of the school would require to be raised to a higher level. The proposal would then be made to utilise the school as a college for instruction in the high class sciences connected with the subjects of forestry and agriculture, with the object of conferring a diploma of a value more equal to that which is attached to the diplomas of European institutions of the same kind. The remaining subjects for discussion are of a more technical character. The conference will be attended on behalf of the Military Department by Major Deane, Superintendent of Army Remount Operations; Mr. Hallen, General Superintendent of Horse-Breeding Operations; Captain S. D. Gordon, Officiating Assistant Secretary in the Military Department; Sir Edward Buck, Secretary, and Mr. W. Macpherson, Officiating Under-Secretary in the Revenue and Agricultural Department; and the Directors of the Departments of Land Records and Agriculture of those Provinces which are most interested in the questions coming under discussion.

BOMBAY GARRISON PARADE.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army inspected the troops in Garrison and Volunteers here on Saturday afternoon. Two thousand five hundred men were on parade, a greater number than has been present at any one parade in the city for several years. It was only natural, therefore, that great public interest should be taken in the event, and that several thousands of people should assemble in the vicinity of the parade-ground to witness the movements of the troops. The Gymkhana polo-ground was utilised for the purposes of the parade. It is a field preeminently fitted for a garrison parade-ground—spacious, level, and well-fenced, yet with ample accommodation for spectators who, on Saturday, might have been allowed a little more room at the side of the saluting base without in the least interfering with the parade. As it was, the entire ground was thickly lined by people, while the vicinity of the saluting flag was crowded too densely to be consistent with the comfort of the spectators. The Esplanade Road was blocked by conveyances, and it was only with difficulty that the carriages of H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught and of H. E. the Governor were brought through the entrance to the parade-ground. His Excellency was not present, having already been attended by Captain Phayre, arrived early on the scene, being shortly afterwards followed by H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught, attended by Colonel Becher. A third carriage containing the children of H. R. H. was also within the enclosure. H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore was present, and on the invitation of Lady Reay took his seat in her ladyship's carriage. Major Daniel, Commandant of H. E.'s Body-guard, Captain the Hon. H. Yarde-Buller, Rifle Brigade, A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Governor; Major Propert, Poona V. R.; and many other military officers were among the spectators.

The various regiments paraded on their own grounds at 4 o'clock, and thence, headed by their respective bands, marched to the General Parade-Ground, where they were deployed in two brigades facing the Esplanade Road. The first brigade, which was under command of Colonel Beville, 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Battalion,) consisted of (1) the Bombay Light Horse (2 officers and 32 rank and file), commanded by Captain Little; (2) Royal Artillery (10 officers and 233 rank and file), commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Shortland, R.A.; (3) the Bombay Artillery Volunteers (4 officers and 86 rank and file), commanded by Major Roughton; (4) 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment (14 officers and 386 rank and file), commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton Smyth; and (5) the 4th Bombay Rifles (9 officers and 363 rank and file), commanded by Major Forjett—a total brigade of 39 officers and 1,070 men of all ranks. The second brigade, under command of Colonel Forteath, 4th Bombay Rifles, comprised (1) the 2nd battalion Gloucester Regiment (11 officers and 191 rank and file), commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Collingwood; (2) the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteers (7 officers and 219 rank and file), commanded by Major Swan; (3) the Bombay Volunteer Rifles (16 officers and 319 rank and file), commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. H. Lyttelton Bayley; (4) the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Volunteers (8 officers and 115 men), commanded by Major Luard; (5) the 21st Bombay Infantry (7 officers, 9 native officers, and 307 rank and file), commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Payne—a total brigade of 48 officers and 1,151 men of all ranks. In this formation the bands of the various corps were massed 30 paces in rear of their respective brigades, and the parade being formed by half-past four, the men were first inspected by Brigadier-General Heathcote, C.B., the officer commanding the Bombay District, who was accompanied by the following Staff Officers:—Colonel Cunningham, A. Q. M. G.; Captain Roupell, D. A. A. G.; Captain MacMahon, D. A. Q. M. G; Lieutenant-Colonel Shortland, commanding Royal Artillery, Bombay Division; and Captain Moberley, Adjutant, R. A. The brigades were formed in line at ten paces interval between corps in the order above given, and the inspection of the Brigadier-General over, the troops then awaited the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief.

At five o'clock, H. R. H. arrived, being accompanied by the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, Baron von Liepsiger; Brigadier-General Knowles, C.B., A. G.; Colonel Borrodaile, C.B., A. A. G. of R.A.; Captain Herbert, C.I. Horse, and Captain Metcalfe, Rifle Brigade, A.-D.-C.'s to H. R. H., and other staff officers; and four mounted orderlies—native cavalry—who acted as escort. The General Salute having been smartly given, riding along both lines of each brigade, a minute inspection of the men of each corps, their arms and equipment was made, and after H. R. H. had returned to the saluting base, the parade prepared to march past. Taking close order the division formed line of quarter columns by brigades on right companies of battalions, closing to 30 paces interval on right battalions. The first brigade was formed in mass 12 paces between battalions, the second brigade being in similar formation on the left flank of the first brigade; and then retaining a distance of 60 paces between the brigades and 30 between regiments, the parade marched past in column of double companies, the massed bands of both brigades having moved into position in front of the saluting base and played as one band.

After marching past for the first time the regiments of the first brigade formed column, and closing to quarter column distance, moved half-left, sufficiently to give room for the second brigade to form mass on the saluting base—twelve paces between regiments in mass, both brigades having their leading regiments halted close to the Gymkhana. The division then marched past in mass of quarter columns, 30 paces between regiments, 60 between brigades, the second brigade leading, the first brigade moving to the left on to the saluting base so soon as the ground was clear. Then, after marching past, line of quarter column of brigades was formed at 6 paces interval; the first brigade being formed on the second point and the second brigade 60 paces further on, the bands having rejoined their respective brigades and formed up in front of them.

The division then marched past in line of quarter columns, the first brigade leading with an interval of 150 paces between brigades. The first brigade halted at a distance of 50 yards from the Gymkhana, the second brigade remaining 50 paces in rear, the bands playing till the rear of the Brigade had passed the saluting flag, then ceasing and moving forward. After the halt the brigades changed ranks, dressing by the right. The Division then moved to the right in fours, the first brigade leading, and changed directions to the left round the fourth wheeling point..

The Bombay Light Horse, after the first march past, halted near the boundary fence of the Gymkhana, and after the Infantry had marched past and formed in mass, the horsemen went fours right, right wheel, moving round to the new front of the Infantry and trotted past, then forming up near the Cruickshank Road ready to take up their proper position on the right of the line, when the troops formed up to advance in review order. After trotting past, Lieutenant King was detailed to act as orderly officer to the Brigadier-General commanding, the men in the meantime dismounting.

The division having marched past in line of quarter columns, the massed bands formed up in rear of the centre, and played together as both brigades in the same order as that in which they were originally paraded, advanced in review order, officers and colours in front, towards the saluting base, halted, and, with wonderful precision, gave together a final general salute. H. R. H. then rode across the parade-ground to the Brigadier-General commanding, and expressed his approbation, after which the parade was dismissed, and the regiments marched to their respective head-quarters.

Though the order as to dress was "serge-drill order," the general appearance of the men was at once smart and diversified. It is the common complaint regarding parades of dismounted men at home that the similarity in the colour of their uniform is distressingly monotonous, and although the British public delight to read of the doings of the "thin red line," they, or those of them who are given to frequenting parade grounds, would prefer greater variety of uniform for the sake of spectacular effect. But there was no ground for complaint of this kind on Saturday. There was a greater variety, more pleasing contrasts, in the uniform of those there on parade than may ever be seen in England, and though some of the more elegantly dressed corps were not represented, the general effect was intensely pleasing. Commencing with the right of the first line, the light horsemen wore their neat khaki, with brown boots, helmets, and sword belts; the Royal Artillery men dark blue tunics and trowsers with red facings, white helmets, and sword belts; the Artillery Volunteers, khaki and brown; the East Yorkshire Regiment, bright scarlet serge coats, blue trousers and white belts; and the 4th Rifles, their rifle green and scarlet, and invisible belts and gaiters. In the second brigade the arrangement was equally pleasing. The scarlet of the Gloucester Regiment contrasted well with the khaki of the men in front of them, and the khaki of the G. I. P. Volunteers alongside of them; while next to them the red and white of the Bombay Volunteers formed a pleasing relief to the khaki of the B. B. and C. I. men on their left, which in its turn threw into prominence the blue puggrees and the red and emerald green coats, blue pants and white gaiters of the Marine Battalion. But it was not in the men's appearance alone that the parade was satisfactory. Their movements were effected with singular ability, whilst their marching was characterised by extreme steadiness. True it is that one or two lines dressed somewhat badly as they passed the saluting flag, but it would be invidious and, perhaps, discouraging to particularise. The Commanding Officers will doubtless be aware of the defects of their various corps and know how best to remedy them, but considering how few opportunities the men of the various Volunteer Corps have of drilling together, it must have been as surprising to the Commander-in-Chief as it has for long been to the residents of Bombay, that they acquit themselves so creditably as they invariably do. The newly formed corps came in for exceptionally favourable notice. The Light Horsemen both walked and trotted past in exceedingly straight line, whilst the Gunners of the B. V. A. marched "firm as a stonewall." It was interesting to note the comments of the spectators with whom the Volunteers were of course most popular; but criticism of the Regulars and remarks as to the youthful appearance of some of them were stayed, when the tattered, war-stained colours came in view; for not only military men but civilian on-lookers saluted them with a respect which was universal as it was becoming and proper. His Royal Highness was heard to express his satisfaction with the parade, and the mechanical, well-executed movements of the men were the subject of much favourable comment by the illustrious foreign officers present.

The men of the East Yorkshire Regiment, having completed thirteen years' service in India, leave by the Troopship Serapis on Saturday for Aden, from whence, after a year's stay, they will return to their head-quarters, the quiet Yorkshire town of Beverley.

Colonel Bayley, before dismissing the Bombay Volunteers, addressed them. He said: Bombay Volunteers, the Brigadier-General informed me that his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief was extremely well satisfied with the way in which the manœuvre, were executed. The Volunteers did very well, though he did not expect so much from them as he did from the Regulars. I thank you all for attending in so good numbers. We have had a good evening, and I only wish we had more of them.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

THE following is the Parade state held on Saturday, the 18th instant:—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Buglers.	Rank & File.	Total.
A Company	1	...	2	...	5	...	22	30
B "	1	1	2	...	2	...	25	28
C "	...	1	...	...	3	...	31	35
D "	...	1	2	3	5	...	46	57
E "	...	1	1	1	4	...	21	28
F "	...	1	1	...	2	1	30	35
I Cadets.	...	...	1	...	4	1	25	30
K Cadets.	...	...	...	...	2	...	26	28
M Cadets.	...	...	...	...	2	...	24	26
N Cadets.	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
Staff & Band.	...	...	...	...	1	...	25	26
Army Staff	...	1	...	2	...	...	5	8
Total	2	6	9	6	30	2	283	338

The following officers were on parade, *viz.*:—Lieut.-Col Hon. L. H. Bayley (Commandant); Major Frazer Hore; Captains H. S. B. Hodgkinson, (Adjutant,) Brown, Place, Freeborn, Nicholson, and Lund; Lieutenants Jefferies, Deviis, English, Savage, Browin, Cornforth, Sharp, Prior De Soane and English.

G. I. P. R. VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The following is the Parade state held on Saturday, the 18th instant:—

Major	1
Captains	6
Lieutenants	6
Color-Sergeants	4
Sergeants	26
Corporals	12
Volunteers	206
Musicians	41
Army Staff—Inspector and Adjutant.	1
Sergeant-Instructor	4
Drill Instructor	1
Total	308

6 companies of 18 file.

List of officers present:—Major H. H. Swan, Commanding. Captains W. H. Middleton, H. S. P. Thomson, C. Nicholson, A. King, R. L. Trevithick, Brevet Major, and C.R. Hawkins. Lieutenants A. E. Abbott, T. Hartley, T. F. Pennock, R. W. Campion, G. L. Burne, W. H. Hussey, and Captain H. D. Rossiter, Inspector and Adjutant.

THE DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERALSHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is said that Dr. Hojel has been allowed to decline the Deputy Surgeon-Generalship for the present, which means to say he may take it when it suits his own convenience. If this is so it will interfere seriously with the promotive prospects (already had) of many senior men in the service.

I would ask if an officer were offered in his turn the command of a regiment or of a brigade, and declined, would he be considered by the military authorities to have a claim to promotion afterwards, when it suited his private convenience to take it?

But if Dr. Hojel understands that, having now declined promotion, he will have no claim to it afterwards, he may do so. Otherwise the matter ought to be referred to the military authorities and the Government of India, for a settlement now, which may save disappointment hereafter.—Yours, &c.,

I. M. S.

THE ARRIVAL OF H. H. THE GAEKWAR.

THE following circular has been circulated in Bombay:—H. H. the Maharaja Sayajee Rao Gaekwar Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur, G.C.S.I., is expected to arrive from Europe by the English mail, this day, and will land at the Apollo Bunder at about 5 p.m. The undersigned, therefore, request the favour of your attendance at the bunder on the above occasion, in honour of the event and in order to offer a suitable welcome to his Highness on his return to the shores of India.

VURJIWANDAS MADHAVDAS, VISHWANATH NARAYEN MANDLIK, KOOMAR SHREE SAMUTSINGJEE, SORABJEE FRAMJEE PATELL, VANDRAVANDAS PURSHOTAMDAS, CHUTRERBHOJ MORARJEE, DAMODHAR THACKERSEY MOOLJEE, CURRIMBHAI EBRAHIM, and KHIMJEE JEEVA.

If the steamer does not arrive in the harbour before sunset H. H. the Maharaja Saheb will land the next morning at 7-30 o'clock.

THE Lahore paper wonders that subalterns in the Bombay and Madras armies, who are willing to serve in the Punjab, do not apply for appointments in the Punjab Police, in which, we believe, vacancies will shortly occur. "Twenty-five per cent. of the officers of this Force should be military men; and every third vacancy in the first grade of Assistant District Superintendent (pay Rs. 450) is usually reserved for a military candidate. Of late years, however, military applicants for police appointments have not been numerous, and at present there are scarcely twelve per cent. of military officers in the Force. The reason for this is probably that military officers do not know that a rule exists to the effect that officers are permitted to return to military duty at any time within ten years of their entering civil employ. Owing, also, to the raising of new Bengal Regiment, and to officers being seconded for miscellaneous duties in Burma, subalterns are, perhaps, at a premium in this part of India. But we imagine there must be many young officers in other Presidencies who would prefer a fairly-paid active life in the Punjab, to eking out an existence in the sultry cantonments of Southern India."

THE BOMBAY RACES.—1888.

THE Bombay Races commence to-morrow, and there is every prospect of a good meeting. There will be three days' certain sport, and we already hear of the probabilities of an extra day. A four days' meeting, however, is far from the usual standard and excellence of the Western India Turf Club. There was a time when Bombayites attended such meetings as seem now to be only held in Poona, which where once merely off meetings of the Bombay Races. But those days have gone, and the apathy with regard to racing in Bombay has recently grown so marked that now the chance of the meeting extending over three days is looked forward to as a brilliant prospect, and one for which we are to be grateful. Comparisons are said to be odious, but the local chronicler cannot help contrasting the present state of racing affairs with what they were a few short years ago, and much to the disadvantage of the present. The fault, or rather the cause of this, lies not with the stewards, but with the public for whom they cater. It is to the public they look for the replenishing of the race fund, and to the various communities, who form the public, for support in the way of purses, cups, etc, and it is the public alone who can, by giving that support, help the stewards to elevate the status of the Bombay meeting to its former position. The Poona Race meeting was at one time as we have said but an offshoot of the Bombay Races, can extend over six days, and attract numerous endowments, such as the "Mahomedan Purse," the "Zoroastrian purse," the "Visitors' Purse," the "Club Cup," while the Bombay meeting has, beyond the Cowasjee Jehangeer Purse and another purse, the endowment of that sporting family, the Aga Khan, with a couple of plates subscribed to by the dealers, nothing but the donations from the fund. And yet how great would be the attractions of the local meeting if the merchants of Bombay and the various communities of the city came forward and supported it. A. Merchants' Cup, a Lawyers' Cup, and a purse each from the Mahomedan and Parsee communities, a plate from the two large clubs, could or should be given without much difficulty, and with additions to the grants from the race fund, we should think the success of Bombay's annual races would be ensured. Its attractions would then be sufficient to entice owners and stables from the different presidencies.

However, the meeting of 1888, which commences on Tuesday, poor as it is when contrasted with earlier meetings, and though it could be better with the further patronage of the public, will be a fair one, having regard to the general state of things. Several crack horses have been entered for competition. Such platers as Samnite, Sunshine, Silvermane, of the Confederacy Stable, and Moshin and Nadir Shah, who is already the favourite for the Derby, Dictator, Turn of Luck, Burnett, all of whom have won names for themselves either in Madras, Hyderabad Bangalore and Poona, and Mirror, Lady Bird, Boneem, Saturday, Turquoise, have all been in training for the last month or more for the coming events. In all no less than 200 horses have been on the track, and we have amongst the owners and stables such names as those of Mr. Dignum from Bangalore, C.N.C., the Chief of Mudhol, the Hyderabad Confederacy, Mr. Ali Abdoola, S. A. W., Abdool Raymon, Cooverjee Ardeseer, and last, though not least, the Aga family. Added to these there are a host of Arab dealers. With such material there is sure to be "sport," and the presence of the bookmakers, Messrs. Miller and Brittain, will not fail to add to the prospects of success.

With regard to the arrangements of the course we notice that there will be a vast improvement in the removal of the weighing and dressing rooms to the left of the Grand Stand. This will allow an unimpeded view of the entire course and give further space to the general public within the inner enclosure.

Before closing this preliminary notice we cannot help alluding to the absence of the Honorary Secretary, Dr. Gaye, who has been obliged to leave his duties to other hands, owing to a sad bereavement. Mr. Macpherson, the Secretary to the Poona Races, temporarily fills the post, and with such an experienced assistant as Mr. Pallonjee of Poona, will no doubt ably carry out what the absent sporting and genial doctor left undone.

The declarations will be made to-day. The following is the prospectus:—

STEWARDS.—Brigade-Surgeon A. C. Gaye, Sir Frank Souter, Kt. C.S.I., C.I.E.; Col. St. T. LeMarchant, R.A.; C .G. W. Macpherson Esq., C.I.E., C.S., T.M. Filgate, Esq.,; Col. A. W. Becher, Col. J. Hills, C.B., R.E., Brigade-Surgeon A. C. Gaye, Honorary Secretary.

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, 21ST FEBRUARY.

1ST RACE.—"The Derby."—Rs. 1,000 from the Fund, for all Maiden Arabs, weight for age. Winners once, 7 lbs, twice, 10 lbs, oftener, 14 lbs, extra; Maidens of the day allowed 4 lbs. R. C.

2ND RACE—"The Cowasjee Jehangeer Purse."—Rs. 400, for all Maiden Arab and Country-bred galloways; weight for age and inches; C B's allowed 10 lbs. Winners once, 7 lbs, twice, 10 lbs, oftener, 14 lbs extra; Maidens of the day allowed 4 lbs. R. C.

3RD RACE—"The Eclipse Stakes."—Rs. 1,000 from the Fund. A Handicap for all Arab and Country-bred ponies, top weight not to exceed 11st 7 lbs; ¾ mile.

4TH RACE.—"The Welter."—Rs. 500 from the Fund for all Arabs, the property of members of the following clubs, *viz.*, any club in England recognised by the G.N.H. Rules; the Bengal and United Service Clubs, Calcutta; Byculla, Royal Yacht and Bombay Clubs, Bombay; Madras Club, Madras; the Club of Western India, Poona; and the Sind Club, Karachi. Weight for age raised 21lbs. Winners once, 7lbs, twice, 10lbs., oftener, 14lbs., extra. Maidens allowed 7lbs., of the day, 14lbs; Gallowas allowed 4 lbs. extra. G.R. 1¼ miles

5th RACE.—"Selling Race."—Rs. 300, from the Fund for all Arabs 10st 7lbs. Winner to be sold for Rs. 1,200; if entered to be sold for less than Rs. 1,200, 4 lbs allowed for every Rs. 100, less ¾ mile. Entrance, Rs. 20, to be made at 7 a.m., the day before the race.

SECOND DAY—THURSDAY, 23RD FEBRUARY.

1ST RACE—"The Turf Club Cup."—Rs. 1,500, from the Fund. A Handicap for all Arabs and Country-breds. 1¼ miles.

2ND RACE—"His Highness Aga Khan's Purse.—Rs. 500 for all Maiden Arabs. The scale of weight by the express wish of the donor to be as follows:—

	st	lbs
3 years	7	4
4 "	7	12
5 "	8	5
6 "	8	12
7 "	9	0

Winners once, 5 lbs, twice and oftener, 7 lbs extra. Winner of the Derby to carry 5 lbs extra penalty R.C.

3RD RACE.—"The Melton Stakes."—Rs.500 (Rs. 250, subscribed by dealers and Rs. 250 from the Fund); for all Arab Ponies landed after the 1st September, 1887. Weight for age and inches raised 7 lbs. The winner of a race of the value of Rs. 50 one stone extra. ½ mile.

4TH RACE.—"The Second Dealers' Plate."—By subscription about Rs. 1,000. For Maiden Arabs landed after the 15th September, 1887. Only horses actually imported by and being the property of dealers who subscribe, and horses which are purchased from the stables that subscribe will be allowed to enter.

3 years old,	14 hands	7st	9lbs
4 "	"	8st	4lbs
5 "	"	8st	9lbs
6 "	"	8st	12lbs

one pound extra for every ½ of an inch above 14 hands up to 14-3; above that height to carry the same weight as 14-3 and 2 lb allowed for every ½ of an inch below 14 hands. 1¼ mile.

5TH RACE.—"Selling Race"—Rs. 300 from the Fund, for Arabs 10st 7lbs. The winner to be sold for Rs. 1,300; if entered to be sold for less than 1,200; 4lbs allowed for every Rs. 100 less, distance 1 mile. Entrance, Rs. 20 to be made at 7 a.m., the day before the race.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, 25TH FEBRUARY.

1ST RACE.—"The Winners' Handicap"—Rs. 500 from the Fund, for all Arabs and Country-breds that have started during the meeting. Forced for winners at Rs. 50 for each race, optional to losers at an entrance of Rs. 25. Nominations of horses to be sent by 7 a.m. the day before the race. The handicap to be published by noon, and declaration as to starting to be made by 5 p.m. 2 miles.

2ND RACE.—"The Consolation Stakes."—Rs. 300, from the Fund, a handicap for all Arabs and C-B's that have been beaten during the meeting. Entrance, Rs. 30; half forfeit. Entrances, &c., as in the Winners' Handicap. 1¼ miles.

3RD RACE.—"The Corinthian Stakes."—Rs. 500 from the Fund. A Handicap for all Arabs and C-B's, the property of members of the clubs named in the terms of the Welter. Winner claimable for Rs. 2,000, and any excess over that price to be divided equally between the Fund and the second horse; entrance, Rs. 30; half forfeit. Entrances, &c, as in the Winners' Handicap, R. C.

4TH RACE.—"The Pony Handicap."—Rs. 300 from the Fund, for all Ponies which have started during the meeting. Entrance, Rs. 30, half forfeit. Entrance as in the Winners' Handicap—Half a mile.

5TH RACE.—"The Galloway Handicap."—Rs. 400, from the Fund, for all galloways which have started during the meeting. Entrance, Rs. 30, half forfeit. Entrances, &c., as in the Winners' Handicap, R. C.

AGRICULTURE IN GUZERAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hasten to redeem the promise made in my communication, which appeared in your influential paper of 18th ultimo, to prove the fallaciousness of Mr. Robert Wallace's observations that "conditions and circumstances are alike unsuitable to the employment either of horses or steam engine" for agricultural purposes in India. Although this information emanates from a scientific source, it may not be superfluous to remind your thoughtful, far-seeing readers that it is a conclusion arrived at after a rapid journey through India, and, therefore, not a result deduced from experience. "Practice makes perfect:" this universal and wholesome precept should, on no account, be forgotten by eminent political writers and distinguished tourists who travel "in pursuit of knowledge under difficulties." Some years ago my father, John Strip, a meek spirited and unpretending Englishman—now the silent inhabitant of an undisturbed home in our pretty little cemetery in camp, made, with the intelligent co-operation of two German agriculturists who happened to be in the station at the time, repeated experiments on hard and soft soils in the boundaries of a neighbouring village, with strong horses attached to Howard's excellent ploughs, and proved to the entire satisfaction of European spectators, and an admiring crowd of ryots, that horses are more useful, and certainly capable of working in this country more profitably, and with a rapidity of motion that cannot be surpassed or equalled by bullocks. When experiments designed for improvements in agriculture are being made the unhappy ryot yawns, looks at them with dismay and gesticulates, and his uncontradictable utterances are "*Wah! wah! sahib! babut atchha hai*, but you possess abundance of money and good sense, and although you think we are little better than black monkeys, we are quite capable of learning good lessons and imitating good examples, but"—the two forefingers and thumb of his right hand are now in motion—"we are great

blaze of gas-lights in which it was enveloped from top to basement. In the arcades of the porchway were exhibited beautiful marble figures of Cupid holding up large gas lamps in their hands. The ladies of the family, with their relations and guests, of whom there were many, were comfortably accommodated on the ground-floor of another bungalow to the north of the reception halls. As was noticeable on Monday evening, a peculiarly striking feature of the illuminations, though on a grander scale, was the admirable manner in which all the flower-beds and parterres had their outlines completely picked out with innumerable coloured lanterns. The guests began to arrive from 9 p.m., and being received in the porchway by Mr. Hurkissondas, the bride's father, and by his cousin, Mr. Tribhowandas Vurjeevandas, were escorted to the reception halls, where they were cordially welcomed by Mr. Vurjeevandas Madhavdas and others. A *nautch* girl danced and sang for the amusement of guests having an ear for native music, while others strolled over the extensive garden-grounds or admired the tasteful decorations of the reception rooms and the spacious outer verandah. On a lower plateau, standing beyond the bungalow where the native ladies were accommodated, a spacious *marquee* had been erected for the refreshment *buffets*, which were freely patronised. Refreshments for the orthodox portion of the Hindu guests, consisting of hot milk, toothsome native sweetmeats, &c., were provided in a separate room. A feast of flowers, in the shape of large garlands and bouquets, awaited each guest as he left Westfield. Among those present were :—

Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice of Bombay, the Hon. Raymond West, Sir Frank Souter, Kt., Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, the Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam, the Hon. K. T. Telang, C. I. E., his Highness Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah, his Highness Aga Jenghi Shah, Dustoor Dr. Jamaspjee Minocherjee, Dustoor Pherozjee, Prince Samatsingjee of Palitana, His Excellency the Persian Consul-General, Mr. John Fleming, C.S.I., Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I., Messrs. Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, C. I. E., C. E. Fox, J. McLeod Campbell, Grattan Geary, F. L. Charles, A. W. Crawley-Boevey, R. S. Campbell, Charles Douglas, G. Ormiston, G. A. Kittredge, J. Kirby, D. E. Gostling, Frank Chalk, A. Craigie, F. A. Owen, A. Grant, J. Slight, J. W. Smith, Dr. (Miss) Pechey, Dr. Weir, Dr. Arnott, Dr. Gomes, Dr. F. C. de Souza, Dr. Underwood, Dr. Peter Peterson, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Messrs. J. R. Duxbury, H. W. Barrow, W. Moylan, F. F. Fernandes, J. G. Smith, J. Leask, A. Beniston, C. Edwardes, E. W. Widlake, J. Strachan, H. P. McKean, B. D. Coleman, R. D. Hughes, M. Friedsman, J. Blackhall, C. W. Kenworthy, E. P. Smith, Budroodin Tyebjee, Nasserwanjee Dinshaw Petit, Cursetjee Furdunjee Parakh, Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Khimjee Jewa, Chuttoorbhooj Morarjee, Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Fazulbhoy Visram, Javerilal Umiashunker, Hasunbhoy Visram, Rahmoobhoy Hubibbhoy, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Vundravundas Purshotumdas, Eduljee Bomonjee Morris, Hormarjee Ardasir Wadia, Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy, Rao Bahadoor Luxuman Jugonnath, Dewan of Baroda, Messrs. Y. M. Kelkar, Oriental Translator to Government, Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, Jehangir Dosabhoy Framjee, Rustomjee N. B. Jeejeebhoy, Dorabjee D. Bootee, Jehangir B. Murzban, Jalbhoy Ardasir Setna, Hormusjee Eduljee Allbless, R. M. Sayani, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Nowrojee P. Cama, K. R. Cama, Ibrahim Noorodin, Dayabhoy Jaduram, Rustom K. R. Cama, Rustomjee Merwanjee Patel, D. D. Ghandy, Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee, Bomonjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee, Peroschaw Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, Govind Balcrushna, Ghellabhai Haridas, A. M. Dhurmsey, Goolam Hoossein Allana, Dost Mahomed Allana, Rahimtoolabhoy Kairajbhoy, N. Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Gordhandas Goculdas Tejpal, Dhurumsey Soonderdas Mooljee, Ellapa Ballaram, Jamsetji C. Cama, Furdoonjee M. Banajee, Furdoonjee J. Parakh, Dinshaw J. Parakh, Ruttonjee J. Parakh, Anandrao Narayen Wasudeo, Peerbhoy K. Padumsey, Dorabjee J. Tata, Shapoorjee Dhunjeebhoy Batliwala, C. D. Furdoonjee, Raghunath Macoond, Runchordas Vundravundas, Haridas Jairam, M. B. Dadabhoy, Bhaskerrao Balkrishnajee, Raojee V. J. Sunkersett, Jehangir B. Dadabhoy, Bapujee Dinanath, E. M. Gubbay, Currim Khan, Mooljee Bhowonidas, M. Premabhoy Hemabhoy, Sarabhai M. Currumchand, Eshwuntrao Jugjeevundas, Sambhai M. Huttesing, Dr. R. N. Khory, Dr. Byramjee Nowrojee, Dr. A. P. Cama, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Dr. Ranina, Dr. Jumnadas Premchand, Dr. K. V. Bullal, &c.

ATHLETIC SPORTS IN BOMBAY.

THE athletic sports, in connection with the Bombay Gymnastic Institution, were held on Saturday afternoon in the rear compound of the Elphinstone High School. These sports were the second of their kind in connection with the native gymnasium, and they have already become so popular, and have so well succeeded in gaining the pecuniary support of lovers of manly sport in the Parsee community, that they bid fair to become a well established annual institution. The programme was very attractive in its variety, there being thirteen events on the card, while there was no lack of competitors in most of them. The occasion had attracted an immense crowd of spectators, mostly Parsees, who followed each even with keen interest. Parsee ladies, who were present in large numbers, looked at the games from the balconies of the Elphinstone High School, while every window of the St. Xavier's School in the neighbourhood was filled with sightseers. The whole affair went off very successfully, and the managing committee deserve great thanks for the admirable manner in which they had organized the sports. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy presided on the occasion. Mr. Kharshedjee N. Servai acted as judge, and Mr. Jamsetji C. Cama as starter; and a number of Volunteers from the drill class was well employed in being told off to keep the course clear of intruders. The proceedings commenced with an exhibition of drill performed by members of the drill class opened in connection with the Bombay Gymnastic Institution. The boys looked very smart in their khakee uniform, and their performance was creditable to the drill sergeant who gives them instructions.

TWO-MILE WALKING MATCH.

The drill was followed by a two-mile walking match, open to students and gentlemen, for which two prizes were offered. Fourteen candidates had entered their names for this competition, but more than half that number preferred to stay away on the day of trial. The match was confined between six Parsee youths, out of whom four fell off while yet they were far off from their goal. The competition was virtually confined between two, Rustomji L. Panday and Pestonji H. Jal. But there was no element of excitement in the race, because it proved an easy win for Mr. Panday, who did the distance in 19 min. 5 sec., the second man doing the same in 20 min. 10 sec.

220 YARDS HURDLE-RACE.

This was open to the pupils of the Bombay Gymnastic Institution and the Mody Bay Gymnasium. There were only four competitors, of whom Nowroji P. Kharas was the winner. The race did not cause much excitement from the lack of severe competition, but it did cause some merriment in consequence of some unsuccessful attempts to clear over the fences.

220 YARDS STILT RACE.

There were two prizes and seven entrees. This race, too, was open to pupils of the two gymnastic institutions. The young men showed much agility in walking on stilts; but it was soon apparent that the competition really lay between Rustomji B. Avassia and Sorabji K. Mehta. The former did the distance in 1 min. 14 sec., Mehta being a good second.

220 YARDS FLAT RACE.

This was open to graduates, under-graduates and schoolboys, for whom two prizes were offered. There were four competitors, and the contest was fairly keen. Nowroji P. Kharas came first (time, 30 sec.) and Bahmonji J. Bilimoria was the second best.

HIGH JUMP WITH POLE.

In this event, so very keen was the contest between two Parsee youths, that it caused the greatest excitement among the spectators. They were both animated to do their very best, and they did it so well that it was difficult to decide as to who should be declared the winner. One prize only had been offered for the contest, but as it might have been a rather invidious task to choose between the two, a second prize was subscribed for on the spot. The names of the rivals are Furdoonji N. Kerawalla and Jeejeebhoy D. Khambatta, the height jumped by them being 8 ft. 7 in.

HALF-MILE WALKING MATCH.

Although this event was open to pupils of two large schools—the Elphinstone and St. Xavier's—it brought into the field only three Hindu lads belonging to the Elphinstone High School. The race proved an easy win for P. L. Paranjapay (4 min. 27 sec.).

HALF-MILE FLAT RACE.

This race was open to graduates, under-graduates and schoolboys. Only six young men entered the field, and there were two prizes. For a time there was a spirited contest between Khambatta and Rustomji Doctor, but the former eventually outstripped his opponent by a long way. (Time—2 min. 42 sec.)

QUARTER-MILE FLAT RACE.

To this race were only admitted boys under the height of 4 feet 9 inches. There were fifteen competitors, and the eagerness which they evinced to secure one of the two prizes that had been offered was very laudable indeed. G. M. Vaidya was the first to reach the goal. (Time—1 min. 16 sec.) A Portuguese lad came second.

WIDE JUMP (RUNNING).

This event, which was open to graduates, under-graduates and schoolboys, only drew three candidates. The prize was carried off by Nowroji P. Kharas, whose jump measured 14 ft. 1½ in.

HIGH JUMP.

This event, like the above, was open to the same class of youngsters. Four had entered the lists, the prize being won by Khambatta. (Height 5 ft. 1½ in.)

TUG-OF-WAR.

The sports ended with a tug-of-war. The contest lay between three schools, the Elphinstone, the St. Xavier's, and the Bombay High Schools, and the partisans of the teams supplied by each of these institutions were present in large numbers to encourage their comrades. The first heat was between a team of the Bombay High School and the second team of the Elphinstone High School, and it resulted in the victory of the former. The second heat was contested by a team furnished by the St. Xavier's School and the first team of the Elphinstone High School, the latter winning an easy victory over their opponents. The final heat between the Bombay and the Elphinstone High Schools, produced much excitement among the onlookers. For a time, neither side would give way. But gradually the Elphinstone School team, which had in it one or two particularly stalwart youths, succeeded in dislodging their opponents from their position and drawing them over the line.

At the request of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the prizes were given away by Mrs. Forbes Adam, who was present, in company with the Hon. Forbes Adam, as they left. The band of the St. Xavier's College was present through the kindness of the Rector, and performed selections of music during the intervals. Photographs of the scene were taken by a native artist.

THE BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.

DURING the past week these hounds have been out three times, and on each occasion rendered a satisfactory account of their jackal.

On Tuesday the meet was at the Kennels. A very small field turned out, which was a pity, as for a run in the "home" country we had a very good morning's sport. A find on the top of Worlee Hill, and a run the length of the hill, brought us to a check on the Cleveland Estate. There was little dew, and the scent was rather catchy, but the pack puzzled it out right well, and brought their quarry back almost to the Kennels, where they ran into him almost on the brink of a gravel pit. The morning was too hot and choky to draw again, so the Master called off at about half-past seven o'clock.

On Thursday the meet was at Santa Cruz, when the field were treated to a couple of good gallops. The first find was on the melon-ground and the jackal showed considerable disinclination to leave his original whereabouts; he ran towards Kaleena, but ringed back to the melon ground, and after making a flying visit to Chuckla covert, returned to his old love, where he eventually met with his death. After the usual obsequies had been performed a move was made Andheriwards, and *en route* hit on the line of a traveller which headed for the Ghoregaum jungles, but being too closely pursued, turned sharp left handed into the dense covert beyond Andheri station, and so saved his brush; for although the hounds made the covert too hot for him, they were unable to own to the scent after he quitted it, the morning being uncommonly dry and hot.

The meet at Irla brought out a large field, and resulted in a good morning's sport. A find shortly after crossing the railway, and we were away towards Chuckla covert, where our jackal was not allowed much breathing time, as the hounds bustled him through it full cry, and so on without a check till they had crossed the Andheri-Coorla road. Here he took the usual line over the chalky hill, but was headed back, and dodged about amongst the scent, where the hounds stuck to him most perseveringly, encouraged by the Master's cheer, and the whip's well-known "loo, loo!" eventually resulting in their bringing him to hand, after a very pretty piece of close hunting. A move was then made towards Saar village, where our second horses were. A change having been effected, the pack were taken in the direction of the nullah, which runs at right angles with the Tulsi pipe. Once again did this covert provide us with the needful, and a nippy-looking varmint went away at the east end—"Tally-ho forward!" and hounds are away to the cry. We bear left handed. The top sawyers, or some of them are riding a bit too far forward, and a word of caution is thrown out by the Master. In a twinkling we are across the Andheri-Coorla road, with a handy fence in and out; the latter being rather a tall one for those who took it in their stride. But, however, what matters? We are in for a run, away, away! They are running to kill, with ne'er a check from the find, and we pass the obstacle and are with them again in the paddy fields beyond. Great Scott, how they gallop! One would almost think that the varmint was close in front of them. Our Leicestershire friends, whose love for sport has drawn them to us for this occasion, are intensely pleased. The pack puzzle it on as we work down towards the Andheri covert—a difficult one to push any jackal out of, but our persevering little lot are not to be denied. The Master went back to the railway level-crossing, and it was evident to those who followed him that the jackal had not crossed the line. He decided to ride back into covert, and we found that we had to negociate two very awkward fences *en route*. A blunder, a stumble, and a rake found us on the other side, to see hounds streaming away in the distance. They bear off right-handed into the jungle, with only the ex-Master handy. It was then a matter of slow hunting, but the varmint was pretty well dusted, and when we rose the hill beyond, the Master viewed him below, and cheered them on to a head. To describe the rest of the run would be a difficult matter, for hounds were very much done, but they persevered and stuck to the line of the hunted jackal, which proved that they do credit to the kennel management, and finally accounted for him in the jungle near the Andheri Caves. Fellow sportsmen, why don't you occasionally pay a visit to the kennels, to see for yourselves something of the inner life of the hounds which give us so much enjoyment? And which are much better worth seeing than most of the so-called "sights" of Bombay.

The meet on Wednesday is at the Rifle Butts at Bandora.

THERE was an increase of no less than 42½ maunds in the tea brought down to Calcutta from Sylhet and Kachar last official year; but owing to a considerable fall in the price of tea, the increase scarcely appears in the value of the year's trade. The export from the Brahmaputra Valley was less than the year before last; yet, had prices but remained the same the total value of the tea sent to Calcutta from Assam last year would have been Rs. 21,12,300 more than in 1886. As a matter of fact, it was less, although it amounted to Rs. 2,69,70,984. The increase from Sylhet and Kachar was chiefly due to the outturn of the new gardens opened all along the southern side of the Surma Valley.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

A LYING-IN ASYLUM FOR PARSEES.

DR. TEMOOLJI BHIKAJI NARIMAN, honorary superintendent of the Parsee Lying-in Asylum at Marine Lines, has published in the native papers an appeal to the well-to-do members of his community to provide on a permanent footing, an asylum sufficiently large to meet the wants of Parsee females. The present institution carries on a somewhat precarious existence by means of voluntary contributions, made from time to time, and the accommodation it provides has been found to be lamentably insufficient. Dr. Nariman says that Parsee females have been very eager to avail themselves of the benefits of the asylum, but he has to reject many applications simply for want of room. Sir Dinshaw M. Petit and Bai Motlabai are said to have offered a large sum of money for opening a lying-in asylum in connection with the Grant Medical College. Dr. Nariman earnestly hopes that one of these donors might be induced to found a separate asylum for their own community, because the necessity of such an institution among the Parsees with their peculiar religious prejudices in the matter which have proved the death of many, is most urgent.

The Parsee newspapers cordially endorse this appeal. The *Rast-Goftar* says:—Dr. Nariman has called the attention of the Parsees to a crying want, and we solemnly ask whether those who spend thousands of rupees for the good of others will forget the claims which their own brethren have upon their charity. We are proud of the name which the Parsees have earned for their charities, which are very often made without any distinction of caste or creed. But it is natural that we should not expect them to keep their own people in want, while they eagerly supply the wants of others. If their philanthropy teaches them to starve their own community, and become ostentatiously lavish in supplying the needs of others, we should say they are guilty of a sinful neglect towards their own co-religionists. We find that Sir Dinshaw Petit has offered a lakh and a quarter, and Bai Motlibai wishes to give about three lakhs of rupees for a lying-in asylum. We do not, of course, object to our rich folk giving in charity for the benefit of other people. But such an asylum will scarcely meet the special wants of the Parsees. We entreat them to read the touching appeal of Dr. Nariman, and remember how very necessary it is to have a special asylum for the Parsees, for the sake of their womankind and for the health and happiness of future generations.

The *Jam-i-Jamshed*, *Kaiser-i-Hind*, and other vernacular newspapers agree in commending Dr. Nariman's letter to the notice of well-to-do Parsees.

THE INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE *Rast Goftar* says:—The complaints that have been made regarding the inner working of the Insolvency Court have not entirely proved fruitless. We beg to draw our readers' attention to an advertisement published by the Official Assignee in this issue of our paper, asking any one who wants to know anything in connection with his department to see him freely. Mr. Turner assures us that he is always ready to hear any complaints made about his department, and to give any explanation asked for by insolvents. If after this public invitation, none of those who have a fair complaint to make, will come forward, it will be supposed that all that has appeared in the papers was nothing more than idle clamour. No fear should be entertained of any of the subordinates employed in the office. If any one will come to us with positive proofs, we will give him every assistance in laying his complaint before the Official Assignee. We must say here that our principal complaint is against the clerical department of the Insolvency Court. People say a great deal about the doings of some of these clerks. The matter demands investigation, and we should be glad to see an advertisement like the one published by the Official Assignee with respect to that particular department.

GOOD SAMARITANS.

THE *Kaiser-i-Hind* warmly commends the conduct of two European gentlemen who gave very timely aid to a Parsi gentleman during an accident to his carriage on Friday night. The paper says that while about a dozen carriages of natives went past the scene of the accident, none of their occupants taking any trouble to give a helping hand these Englishmen, like good Samaritans, got out of their carriage, gave what aid they could with most laudable zeal and promptitude, and before the Parsi had time enough to recover from his fright and thank them they drove away. As the Parsi gentleman was not able in the confusion of the moment to ask for the names of his benefactors, he has published an advertisement in the English dailies requesting the Englishmen to give their names in order that he may be able to thank them in a proper manner. Natives, says the *Kaiser-i-Hind*, are yet very lack in the quality which distinguished the two Europeans in this case, and it adds that the people of this country have yet much to learn from the ruling race.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

THE reputation for strength and honesty which Lord Reay's Government has deservedly acquired may be said to be not a little due to the succession of good men at the head of the Secretariat Departments. The fame which preceded Mr. Mackenzie to Bombay has been greatly increased by the ability with which he has held the office of Chief Secretary during the last two years; and we can safely predict that he will be even more popular with the good folks of Broach than he was at Thanna and other places, where his hearty sympathy with the people in the distresses brought on them by the Abkari policy of Government is still greatefully remembered. Mr. Mackenzie's period of office at the Secretariat was one of great administrative activity, marked as it was by the labours of the Finance Committee and arrangements for the New Provincial contract; and his mastery of figures cannot but have been of great help to the Governor in Council in his deliberations. Although we regret the departure from the Secretariat of such an able man, the return to it of Mr. Nugent will be generally welcomed, whose sense of justice, no less than his large experience, is much appreciated.—*Rast Goftar*.

SIR CHARLES TURNER.

THE *Kaiser-i-Kind* is glad that Sir Charles Turner has succeeded Sir Henry Maine in the India Council. As Chief Judge of Madras and as a member of the Public Service Commission, he has made a favourable impression. He is regarded as a well-wisher of the natives, and, therefore, the paper expects him to do some good to this country from his exalted position. Although some Bengal newspapers have made haste to express their dissatisfaction with Sir Charles under the impression that some of the suggestions made in the report of the Commission are against native interests, the *Kaiser-i-Hind* prefers to defer its judgment till the report has been published. It is well that men like Sir J. B. Peile, Sir Alfred Lyall, and Sir Charles Turner have been the latest additions to the India Council.

The *Rast Goftar* also approves of Sir Charles Turner's appointment, as being one of the popular selections lately made by the Secretary of State for India to fill the vacancies created in the India Council. As the Chief Justice of Madras, Sir Charles has won popularity not only by his judicial impartiality, but by his public zeal, and he has greatly raised himself in the estimation of the country by his conduct as a principal member of the Public Service Commission. After the appointments of men like Sir J. B. Peile, Sir Alfred Lyall, and Sir Charles Turner, the complaint that the India Council is unfortunate in the absence from it of men possessing the latest experience and information of India, will cease.

The *Gujerati* says that ever since Sir Charles Turner advocated the Ilbert Bill and gave his support to the policy of Lord Ripon, he is known to the country as a well-wisher of the people. The paper hopes the rumour that he has made some recommendation in the Public Service Commission's report against native interests will prove false. If, however, the rumour is true, one cannot say whether Sir Charles's appointment to the India Council will do any good.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS ACT.

THE *Jam-i-Jamshed* says:—We hear on good authority that a proposal had been placed before the Viceroy's Council for the re-introduction of the Vernacular Press Act, and that it had been sent to the Secretary of State with the approval of Lord Dufferin. We are thankful, however, to the Secretary of State for declining to give his sanction to such an odious and one-sided measure.

The *Bombay Samachar*, after congratulating the Duchess of Connaught and Lady Reay on the immense success of the Fancy Fair, suggests that another fair on a grander scale should be opened to provide funds for a female medical school. Her Royal Highness and her Excellency, the paper says, will earn the lasting gratitude of the people, if they exert themselves on behalf of an institution which is essential to the cause of female medical aid in India. It is reported that two Parsee gentlemen have come forward with munificent offers for building a lying-in asylum, and the paper recommends that one of these offers should be utilized in founding a medical school for females. So long as native girls desirous of receiving medical education will have to sit and learn in the same class with boys, they will not be attracted to the colleges in sufficient numbers.

A NECESSARY EVIL.

THE *Rast Goftar* has a kind word for the long-winded:—If some of our city fathers now prefer to pause and ponder over large items before spending them; if they make an honest endeavour—for yet it is little more than an endeavour—to check the growth of extravagance in the huge spending departments of the municipality, they are only fulfilling their trust to the rate-payers. We are certainly not in favour of long-winded orations containing a grain of corn amidst a bushel of chaff. They must, however, be taken as a necessary evil of popular bodies, though the evil is not so very great as some people would imagine.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" AND INDIAN FINANCE.

NOTHING could be more useful in its way than the articles of the *Bombay Gazette* examining the financial position of the Government of India, and its causes, and suggesting remedies for the future. It occurs to us, in going through these valuable leaders, that our contemporary has done more service to the public in this respect than almost all the so-called political Associations put together. These latter have been making no sign. Not to speak of leading, they seem to be hardly prepared even to be led.—*Indian Spectator*.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Feb. 20.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
Subscription Dance, Ladies' Gymkhana.
„ 21.—Bombay Races.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
„ 22.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
General Meeting, Ladies' Gymkhana.
Yacht Club Regatta.
H. E. the Governor entertains the Minnesingers at Malabar Point.
„ 23.—Bombay Races.
„ 24.—Yacht Club Regatta.
Departure of M. S. Peshawur.
Departure of the Maharaja of Travancore.
„ 25.—Bombay Races.
Bombay Light Horse at Bandora.
Departure of East Yorkshire Regiment for Aden.
„ 27.—Yacht Club Dance.
Holi Holiday.
B. B. and C. I. Vol. Encampment and Rifle Meeting, Bandora.
„ 28.—Half-yearly Meeting, Bombay Club, 5-30 p.m.
„ 29.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Sky Races.
Mar. 2.—Departure of M. S. Coromandel.
Departure of Sir Steuart Bayley on tour in Chota Nagpore.
„ 3.—Gymkhana Sky Races.
B. B. and C. I. Vol. Inspection, Camp and Rifle Meeting concludes.
Ladies' Tiffin, Yacht Club.
Half-yearly Meeting, Byculla Club.
„ 5.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
Ladies' Concert at the Gymkhana Pavilion, Fort.
Opening of new Horse Shed by H. E. the Governor at the Hospital for Animals.
Ahmedabad Horse Show.
„ 6.—Ahmedabad Horse Show.
„ 7.—Bombay Legislative Council, Secretariat, 12 noon.
Ahmedabad Horse Show.
„ 8.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Ahmedabad Horse Show.
„ 9.—Departure of M. S. Balaarat.
H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught visits Freemason's Hall, Byculla.
Ahmedabad Horse Show.
„ 10.—Ahmedabad Horse Show.
Annual Volunteer Tournament.
„ 12.—Yacht Club Dance.
Annual Volunteer Tournament.
„ 13.—Gohelwar Horse Show, Sonagadh.
„ 14.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Gohelwar Horse Show, Sonagadh.
Distribution of prizes to Presidency Volunteers by Countess of Dufferin.
„ 15.—Gohelwar Horse Show, Sonagadh.
„ 16.—Departure of M. S. Thames.
„ 17.—St. Patrick's Day.
„ 19.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
„ 21.—Jamshedi Naoroz Holiday.
Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 22.—German Celebration of the Emperor's Birthday.
„ 23.—Departure of M. S. Bengal.
7th Dragoon Guards arrive at Amballa.
„ 24.—Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race.
Government of India Offices leave Calcutta.
„ 28.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 30.—Good Friday.
Departure of M. S. Pekin.
Guzerat Pig-sticking Meeting.
Apl. 1.—Easter Sunday.
„ 2.—Yacht Club Dance.
Bank Holiday.
„ 4.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 6.—Departure of M. S. Clyde.
„ 9.—Ladies' Dinner, Yacht Club.
Government of India Offices re-open at Simla.
„ 11.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 13.—Departure of M. S. Rosetta.
„ 18.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 20.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

AN ILLEGAL ORDER REVERSED.

THE EMPRESS *vs.* SADIA WALAD PADIA.

THE record and proceedings having been sent for, the case came on for review before their Lordships. The accused was charged before Mr. W. H. Horsley, Acting Sessions Judge of Khandesh, with attempt to commit house-breaking by night in order to commit theft under sections 511, and 457 of the Indian Penal Code. While the case was being tried, the prosecution withdrew the charge against the accused under section 240 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, as the prisoner was convicted and sentenced under sections 380, and 75 of the Indian Penal Code. The point for consideration was, whether section 240 of the Code of Criminal Procedure applied to different cases as distinguishable from different charges in the same case.

Their Lordships, after considering all the papers in the case, passed the following order:—The accused was convicted by the Sessions Judge, in case 34 of his calendar, and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. Thereupon the Public Prosecutor, with the consent of the Court, withdrew the charge in the present case, and the Sessions Judge quotes section 240 of the Code of Criminal Procedure as authority for his order. But it is clear from the language of section 240 and its position in Chapter XIX. of the Code, that it was intended to apply only to a joinder of charges in the same case, and not to a separate charge of distinct offences tried separately. The order of the Sessions Judge in the present case is, therefore, reversed as illegal. He should proceed with the case according to law.

(Before Mr. Justice NANABHAI HARIDAS and Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

A MAHARAJA'S CLAIM TO AN IDOL.

SHRIMAN GOSWAMI SHRI GIRDHARJEE SHRI GOVINDRAIJEE MAHARAJA *vs.* NANABHAI NAROTUMDAS AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiff brought a suit in the Court of the First-class Subordinate Judge of Poona to recover Rs. 10,000, the value of an idol and the property belonging to it, which the chief defendant, his son, and others had taken possession of; and the Subordinate Judge gave a decree for the plaintiff. The defendants appealed from that decision. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishanker and Dinshaw, appeared for the appellant and defendant; and the Hon. Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the plaintiff and respondent.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in delivering judgment in the appeal, said: We are of opinion that this appeal should be dismissed with costs. It is established, and, indeed, was never denied, that the plaintiff, as the Tikait Maharaj by right of primogeniture obtaining in his family for generations past, was in possession of the idol of Shri Nalkji, belonging to the family and inherited from his ancestor, Vithalnathji, with all the property dedicated to that idol, till 8th May, 1876. The property, now in dispute, is admittedly a part of such property; and the Subordinate Judge has found, and we think rightly, upon the evidence, that all the defendants, except the defendant No. 5 were holding the same as his agents, the same having been made over to them for management; as the plaintiff was residing at Nalkdewar within the territory of the Rana of Udepur in Mewar. In this suit by the plaintiff to recover such property from them, the defendant No. 5 who is his son, was a party defendant on his own application, in order to enable him to contest the plaintiff's right if he could. The son put in a written statement denying that the plaintiff had any right to recover. He urged that the Rana had deposed the plaintiff from the gadi of Tikait Maharaj and deported him from his territory; that he himself had been placed on such gadi by the Rana in 1876, and that therefore he was entitled to possess and manage all the property belonging to the idol. The fight is thus one really between the father and the son. The fact of such deposition and deportation is not denied by the plaintiff. It was in consequence of some disputes of a political character between the Rana on the one side and the plaintiff on the other that the deposition and deportation took place. What those disputes were it is not necessary for us to enquire. It is enough for us, to say that the Rana's order cannot be regarded as a foreign judgment between the parties. Being an independent prince within his own territory, we are not called upon to pronounce any opinion as to the propriety of his act or as to its effect within such territory. But the property in dispute in this case is situated in the Poona District, beyond his jurisdiction, and is governed by the law obtaining there. That property descended to the plaintiff on the death of his father, several years ago, and as found by the Subordinate Judge, was held by him through his agents, defendants No. 1 to 4, until his son defendant No. 5 asserted his own right to it under the Rana's order. It has not been shown to us that the Rana has ever before deposed a High Priest from his office on any ground whatever. The right of primogeniture obtaining in the family, the son has no right to it during the father's lifetime. The Subordinate Judge is therefore, right in awarding possession to the plaintiff. Whether the plaintiff is the owner of it as well as of the idol and the shrine, or merely a trustee for the idol and the shrine, is a question which does not really arise in this case, for in either case, he is entitled to recover possession. If he is the owner of the idol and of all the property dedicated to it by his followers from time to time, as he alleges he is, he has not, we think, in law lost his right as sued in consequence of the Rana's act. If he is merely a trustee, he has not yet been removed from his office by any competent tribunal. Such being the case, we must confirm the decree of the Subordinate Judge and dismiss the appeal with costs.

SHOULD MISSIONARIES WEAR NATIVE COSTUME?

THE *Bombay Guardian*, answering the above question, says:—We hardly think so. Of course there can be no question as to the importance of putting away whatever tends to make a gulf between them and the people they seek to win; and it may be taken for granted that there are some things in the mode of life of many missionaries that might be advantageously renounced. But we do not regard it as all important as some seem to regard it, that a foreign missionary should painfully endeavour to make himself "one with the people," or try to persuade them that he is one with them, in costume, manners and language. He should be approachable, and as fully identified as possible with them in all lawful, open-hearted efforts to do them good. But, is not a man's, a missionary's, racial and national individuality a divine endowment; and in sending him forth into the foreign department of the harvest-field did not his Lord know that he was and would be a foreigner? Should he therefore be desirous of concealing or obliterating this fact? We do not find Paul anxious to conciliate by concealing his Jewish nationality. He did not trust to costume or particular social adaptations, but "by *manifestation of the truth* commending himself to every man's conscience in the sight of God." For our own part, we are inclined to regard the adoption by foreign missionaries of the native costume and costums is a very questionable condescension, not altogether in harmony with that *simplicity which is in Christ*, entirely lacking Scriptural endorsement, and calculated to divert the natives from the main thing, however, for the time it may promote a certain sort of sociability.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. steamer Chupra, Captain J. Stewart, sailed yesterday for Calcutta and Rangoon, with a general cargo.

THE steamers Sir W. Armstrong, for Rangoon, Kairos for Akyab, and Grantuik for the Diamond Island, sailed yesterday in ballast.

THE Italian steamer Bisagno, Captain G. Tognasso, sailed from Bombay on Saturday last for China with a general cargo and with two first-class and 11 deck passengers.

THE Ship Duchalburn, 1,937 tons, Captain James Hunter, cleared on Saturday last for Calcutta with a cargo of 35,175 maunds salt shipped by H. J. H. Ahmed.

THE British Ship Admiral Tromp, 1,951 tons, from New York (Oct. 1,21,887), arrived in port on Saturday last, laden with a cargo of 60,000 cases of kerosine oil.

THE s. s. Hindoo, Captain E. Edwards, arrived in harbour yesterday, laden from C. Mandvie. She had Colonel Salmon, first-class, and 464 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Culna, 1,469 tons, Captain R. B. Wood, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, laden with a general cargo from Calcutta via Coast ports and the following passengers:—Mrs. R. B. Wood, Mr. J. G. Hamilton, and eight deck.

THE British ship Sir Lancelot, Captain G. Noel, arrived in Bombay early yesterday morning, laden with sugar and cocoanuts from Mauritius (28th December last). She had on board Mrs. M. E. Noel, Miss L. M. Noel, and Master H. G. Noel, as passengers.

THE s.s. Bancoora, 2,170 tons, Captain A. B. Cave, arrived in port, on Saturday morning, from Calcutta with a general cargo and with the following passengers:—H. E. the Duke of Schlezwig Holstein, Baron J. Rosenburg, and Mr. Wermelskerch.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian mail steamer Manilla, Captain A. Cruciani, sailing today for Genoa:—For Genoa.—Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Lewis Gordon, Mrs. W. L. Dallas, one child, two infants and nurse, and Mrs. Piglesinkey, Major and Mrs. W. H. McCausland, Captain Martin, Major and Mrs. French, Rev. and Mrs. R. S. Boultri, Surgeons A. Duncan and Robert Bowne, Mrs. B. H. Vansaken, and Mr. C. Mittemeyer and six deck passengers. For Aden.—Five deck passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer Peshawur, 2,158 tons, Capt. W. A. Wheeler, with mails from Shanghi and Colombo, arrived in Bombay harbour at 1-30 p.m. yesterday. She had the following passengers on board:—For London.—Rev. and Mrs. A. Dowsley and three children and European maid, Dr. and Mrs. Macleod, 4 children and maid, from Shanghai; and Mrs. W. A. Cornabe from Hongkong. For Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Fearon from Shanghai; Lieutenants H. Vichers and Mr. S. Cowasji from Hongkong; Lady Hampson, Count E. Walles, Count J. Herberstein, Miss B. Hollowes, Colonel and Mrs. Teichmann, Miss Obat, Mrs. Lloyd Winn, and European maid, Mr. G. M. Fowler, Mr. G. Albrecht, Mr. P. D. Khan, Mr. W. L. Thomas, Mr. K. D. Choksey, and Mrs. Bell, four children and two infants, from Colombo; Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and Miss Devitte and four children from Sydney; and Mrs. A. T. Cox, infant and nurse, and Mr. D. Chester, from Melbourne.

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18TH FEBRUARY, 1888.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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41, Farringdon-road. BITTERS.
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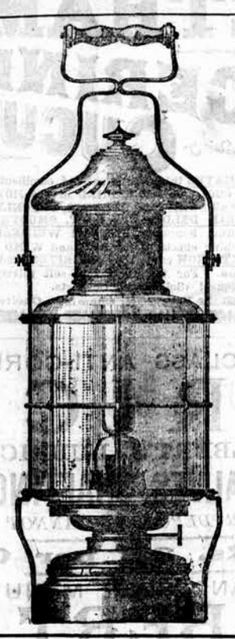

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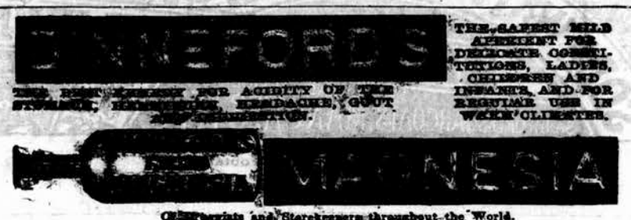
Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.



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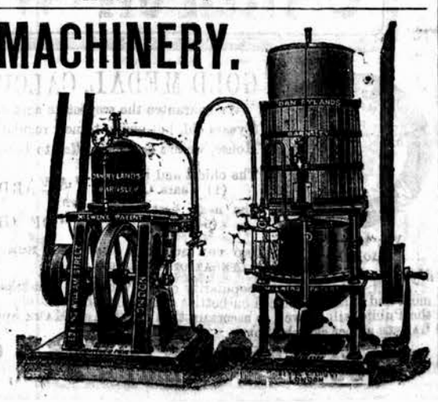

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THE quality of this Milk is guaranteed by the Manufacturer, and it commands the recommendation of the leading Members of the Medical Profession. It is rich, fragrant, creamy, pure, and perfectly soluble in Hot or Cold Water. To ensure freshness, regular monthly parcels are being consigned by the Manufacturer to his

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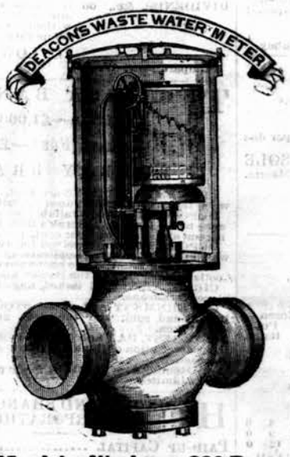

85 Towns are using these Meters, which thus serve a population of over 4,000,000.

The saving to Corporations and other bodies in England alone is 38,000,000 gallons of Water daily.

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Full information as to Prices and other particulars can be obtained from the following firms:—

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Manufactured by the WASTE WATER METER Co., LIMITED,
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Manufacturers also of Automatic Recording Water Level Gauges, Electric Current Meters, Pressure Reducing Valves for Water Supply, and Waterworks Fittings of all kind.

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To the Trade, and for Export.

A Speciality for Hot Climates.

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which combines all the latest improvements, together with the introduction of the advantages of a Wood Body Bassinette without disadvantages. It is light in construction, elegant style, thoroughly well got up, combining strength and durability; acknowledged to be the best ever introduced to the public. A special advantage is its convenience for export purposes, being so constructed as to take in parts, and will pack in cases with the greatest economy of space, and so simple that any individual with ordinary care may easily put them together, each several part being marked so as to prevent any possible mistake, thus affording merchants the opportunity of shipping the most perfect of perambulators at a minimum cost.

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HARNESS COMPOSITION.

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and every disorder depending on a disordered state of the Liver, or obstruction of the passage of the Biliary ducts, such as JAUNDICE, INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN, DYSPEPSIA, PAIN IN THE RIGHT SIDE AND SHOULDER, HABITUAL COSTIVENESS, FLATULENCY, ACIDITY, GIDDINESS, OPPRESSION AFTER MEALS, DISTURBED SLEEP, LOW SPIRITS, &c., &c., have [illegible]

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That it has a really beneficial influence on the LIVER, has been proved beyond all doubt by the numberless cases in which it has been tried since the year 1850.

It has saved thousands of valuable lives, and has enabled very many thousands more to continue their residence in India in the enjoyment of perfect health and comfort.

In cases of General debility, especially that form of weakness, bodily and mental, arising from a prolonged residence in a warm climate, it has proved itself of the utmost value. In convalescence from long standing Malarious and other Fevers, Affections of the Spleen, Worms and loss of appetite, its beneficial effects have been most signal.

☞ We should add that an indisputable proof of the great value of this wonderful remedy is the various imitations which are being made.

Please observe that it is prepared only by Messrs. E. J. LAZARUS & Co., at their HEADQUARTERS, BENARES, from the original receipt of E. J. LAZARUS, M. D., and is procurable from Medicine vendors all over India at Rs. 4-0, Rs. 2-8, and Rs. 1-4 a bottle. Every bottle is capsuled and bears on its label the fac-simile of our signature, to imitate which is felony.

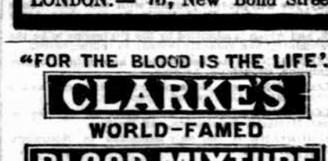
Gold Medal Paris, 1878

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality; for sixty five years universally styled the "Best in the World"

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



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FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
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"I think it very useful." RUTLAND, Master of Belvoir Hounds.

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EXTRACTUM HEPATIS MORRHUÆ

DOCTOR VIVIEN'S COD LIVER DRAGEES & WINE

Composed of a concentrated Extract obtained direct from Cod's Livers, and containing all the active medicinal principles existing in them, and in Cod Liver oil.

Tow dragées, or one table spoonful of wine, are equal to one table spoonful of the best Cod Liver oil.

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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE PROVING THIS TO BE THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

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Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
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Cure Scurvy Sores
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Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS Read the following:—

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"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony of the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors. I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, Yours respectfully, "JOHN WILLIAMS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

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